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TINKERING FINANCE LAWS

A BILL AFFECTING NATIONAL BANK RESERVES.

THE BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE ADOPT A PLAN FOR FORCING SILVER INTO CIRCULATION—ONE-HALF OF THE BANK RESERVES TO BE KEPT IN COIN—DISCUSSION ON THE FORT RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Committee on Banking and Currency held its first meeting to-day, and acted the bill introduced by Mr. Buckner last session, to require the reserves of national banks to be kept in the standard gold and silver coins instead of in "lawful money," as now required by law. This bill will be introduced as a substitute for section 5,191, Revised Statutes. It is as follows:

A bill requiring the reserves of national banking associations to be kept in the standard gold and silver coins of the United States, in lieu of lawful money.

Be it enacted, &c., That section 5,191 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 5,191. Every national banking association in either of the following cities: Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Louisville, Milwaukee, New-Orleans, New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, St. Louis, San Francisco, Richmond, Charleston, and Washington, shall at all times have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, one-half of which shall be in standard gold and silver coins of the United States, an amount equal to at least 25 per centum of the aggregate amount of its notes in circulation and its deposits; and every other association shall at all times have on hand in lawful money of the United States, one half of which shall be in standard gold and silver coins of the United States, an amount equal to at least 15 per centum of the aggregate amount of its notes in circulation and of its deposits. Whenever the lawful money of any association in any of the cities named shall be below the amount of 25 per centum of its circulation and deposits, and whenever the lawful money of any other association shall be below 15 per centum of its circulation and deposits, such association shall not increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts, otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange payable at sight, nor make any dividend of its profits until the required proportion between the aggregate amount of its outstanding notes of circulation and deposits, and its lawful money of the United States in the proportion required as to coin, has been restored. And the Controller of the currency may notify any association whose lawful money reserve shall be below the amount and proportion of coin as above required, to be kept on hand to make good such reserve; and if such association shall fail for 30 days thereafter so to make good its reserve of lawful money, and in the proportion aforesaid, the Controller may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a Receiver to wind up the business of the association as provided in section 5,234. *Provided*, that neither clearing-house certificates nor the balances provided for in section 5,192 shall be counted or deemed any portion of the coin reserves required by this act.

The changes proposed to be made by the bill in section 5,191 Revised Statutes are in reference to the character and amount of the lawful reserve required to be maintained by national banks. Under existing laws, the national banks in the several cities named in the bill are required to maintain at all times an amount equal to at least 25 per centum of their notes and of their deposits, and all other banks outside of the cities named are required to have on hand at all times an amount equal to at least 15 per centum of their aggregate circulating notes and deposits. This reserve fund is required to be, in the terms of the statute, in "lawful money" of the United States, which has always been interpreted as referring to United States notes. The bill agreed to to-day by the committee requires that the banks shall maintain this reserve in lawful money, one-half of which shall be in standard gold or silver coins of the United States. The change proposed by the bill consists in requiring all national banks to maintain one-half of their reserves in gold and silver coins. The object of Mr. Buckner's bill is to force into circulation the standard silver dollars through the medium of the banks, or at least to relieve the Treasury of a large amount of the silver now accumulated in its vaults in order to make room for additional coinage of silver. It is doubtful whether the bill would accomplish this result to the extent anticipated by Mr. Buckner, as by its terms the banks are allowed the discretion of maintaining their reserves in gold or silver. It is almost certain, therefore, that the banks would not fill their vaults with silver so long as they could obtain sufficient gold to comply with the law. The proposed amendments to the existing laws, however, are not regarded as important, and the committee agreed unanimously to instruct Mr. Buckner to report them to the House upon the first opportunity.

After disposing of Mr. Buckner's bill, the Fort resolution, declaring against any change in the legal status or quality of paper money issued by the United States, was taken up. Mr. Chittenden said that this was a very important question, and one which should not be passed upon without full and careful consideration. He suggested, therefore, that the committee lay the Fort resolution and all kindred measures aside until after the holiday recess, in order that the subject might be examined by the individual members of the committee with that care and thoroughness which should be given to it. At the last session of Congress, Mr. Lounsbery introduced a bill to repeal all laws and parts of laws which make United States notes legal tender, and he offered the terms of that bill as a substitute for Mr. Fort's resolution. There was no discussion by the committee of the merits of the respective measures, and, on motion of Mr. Lounsbery, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed until Wednesday next. No understanding was reached that the committee should vote upon the resolution and amendment on Wednesday, but the composition of the committee justifies the belief that it will be disposed of on that day, and that Mr. Fort's resolution, or something equally as bad, will be agreed to. Of the 11 members who compose this committee, only three—Messrs. Chittenden and Lounsbery, of New-York, and Crapo, of Massachusetts, are favorable to legislation intended to retire United States notes.

THE UTES' DEFENSE.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, Col., Dec. 4.—The commission's work is advancing finely. Chief Jack is still on the stand. So far he has proved the most valuable witness yet examined, answering all questions promptly, and keeping nothing back. He claims that the removal of the agency was the commencement of the trouble; that on an elevation of 8,700 feet, with frost every month in the year, farming was impossible; that he and his bands received no rations for a year, which, he claims, was a violation of the treaty of 1868, and that his engagement with the troops was a fair fight. He calls Douglass a squaw man for having attacked the agency, and insists that a white man under the same circumstances would have fought Thornburgh.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Gen. Hatch, of the Ute Commission, in a telegram to Secretary Schurz to-day, says the hostiles are all coming in, and a favorable result of the work of the commission is expected. The Secretary is anticipating a corroboration of the reported surrender of Chief Colorow.

LIMITING COAL PRODUCTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—The Lehigh Coal Exchange met to-day, and spent some time in discussing a proposition to limit coal production during the coming season. The agreement provides for a stoppage of mining operations for about one-third of the time. No definite action was taken upon the proposition, and it is probable that another meeting of the Exchange will be held at an early day. No change in prices was made at to-day's meeting. The Schuylkill Exchange will meet to-morrow to consider and act upon the proposition to limit production by working only two-thirds time. It is understood the Schuylkill trade is almost a unit in favor of the proposition.

THE ELECTION IN LOUISIANA.

SAMPLES OF BULL-DOZING BY THE DEMOCRATS—ANOTHER EXODUS THE PROBABLE RESULT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—Advices received from the country parishes make it clear that in most of them the Republicans either staid away entirely from the polls, for fear of violence, as in Madison, or polled their full vote and were than deliberately counted out. When the negroes were let alone there was a full free vote with the Republicans, in some instances. To illustrate, the Parish of Iberville, the home of Robert Hebert, the Republican contestant for the seat now held in Congress by Acklen, gave a majority of 1,619 for Beattie, and took care to see the same properly counted. This vote was 663 more than Packard got in 1876, and more than was given to Kellogg in 1872. This result is partially owing to the nerve and sagacity of Hebert as a political manager, but illustrates the fact that negroes are as fond of voting now as in the past, when it can be done with safety to their persons.

One instance of bull-dozing: A leading white Republican, passing the Court-house in a parish in which he did not reside, on his way through to a telegraph station, observed the Republican candidates seated on the fence across the street, and a room full of Democrats counting the votes. He demanded admittance, but was refused. He renewed his demand in the interest of the State ticket. A consultation was had, in which this Republican's determination of character and capacity for truth were only weighed, and he was finally admitted. He was told that they were going to count out the Radicals, but if he would be content with the vote on the State ticket, he could have it, on condition that he would interfere in no way with the local officers. This was agreed to. So the strange anomaly appears in the returns, of some hundred majority for the Republican State ticket, and all the other Republican candidates defeated.

It is a noticeable fact that in the sugar-growing parishes there was no trouble, and there are no complaints of interference, except in St. Mary, where the ballot-boxes were destroyed after the election. The bull-dozing, swindling, and outrages appear to be limited to the upper cotton parishes. The delegates came in from these points to the late Republican Convention with the rallying cry of "Fair count or Kansas." The word is now "Exodus," and it will now commence in earnest, and probably continue until the acres of North Louisiana are stripped of labor. The result has already had the effect to reduce the market value of State bonds from 42 to 39½ cents, the provisions of the new Constitution limiting the tax to 5 mills on the dollar for the payment of all expenses of the the State. This is repudiation pure and simple, so far as the Constitution and laws of Louisiana can consummate it.

GRANT'S FUTURE VISITS.

TO VISIT NEW-YORK ABOUT CHRISTMAS—READY TO RECEIVE HIM IN LOUISVILLE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—Up to this time acceptances to attend the reception of Gen. Grant in this city have been received from these prominent citizens of New-York: The Hon. Hamilton Fish, the Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, Gen. Horace Porter, and Isaac H. Bailey. Mr. Fish and Mr. Pierrepont will be the guests of George W. Childs. A private letter received to-day from Gen. Grant tells when he will reach the Metropolis. In his letter the General says: "I expect to get to New-York a day or two before Christmas, and will remain there a day or two after." Later on the General speaks of his Cuban trip, and remarks: "I have an offer of a special train to Florida and a steamer thence to Havana, which I think I shall accept, but this will depend upon other matters when I reach Philadelphia." An offer has also been tendered the General of a steamer from Savannah to Havana. So this settles the fact that the General will go out of the country after leaving New-York.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 5.—The preparations for Gen. Grant's reception at Louisville are extensive and complete. He will be received at the Indianapolis Depot and escorted by the Mayor and a large procession to the Court-house, where the Governor and a committee of representative citizens will be assembled. The Mayor will then make his speech of welcome, and after Grant's response the Governor will speak for the State. Gen. Grant will then go to the Louisville Hotel, where elegant apartments are provided, and after lunch will receive citizens and ex-soldiers who desire to pay their respects. At 5 o'clock he will dine with the Hon. Henry Watterson. Mrs. Fauids and her sister, Mrs. Shreve, will give a reception to Mrs. Grant, from 4 to 6 o'clock. Main-street, at night, from 8 to 10 o'clock, will be illuminated; through this street General and Mrs. Grant will pass to the Galt House, where one of the most brilliant receptions ever given in Louisville will take place.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 5.—In response to an invitation from representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association of this city to Gen. Grant to become their guest at such time next May or June as may be most convenient, the General has written a letter of acceptance, in which he says he expects to return to Galena about the 1st of May, and will leave it to the citizens of Milwaukee to fix their own time for the visit, not later, however, than June 10. An effort is being made to have the general reunion of the Wisconsin soldiers, now set for August, so changed as to meet the time of Gen. Grant's visit.

THE MAINE DEMOCRATIC PLOT.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 5.—Counselor Baker has written to the Governor and Council reiterating the circumstances connected with the denials of the State authorities to allow inspections of the returns against, what he declares, the legal right of Senators and Representatives elect, and petitioning to know if any errors exist in any returns of votes for persons in whose interest he addresses his communication, and, if so, for specifications thereof in each instance. Mr. Baker, at considerable length, details the disadvantages to his clients in not being allowed access to the returns, and begs that no action on any return be taken without giving them notice for a hearing.

THE HEPBURN COMMITTEE TRAVELING.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—Messrs. Hepburn, Noyes, Low, Durand, Baker, and Terry, of the Special Committee of the New-York Legislature on Railroad Discriminations and Terminal Facilities, accompanied by Vice-President Blanchard, of the Erie, General Freight Agent Rutter, of the New-York Central, and E. E. Wadsworth, General Agent of the Erie at Chicago, arrived here to-night on a special train from Philadelphia, and will spend to-morrow inspecting Baltimore's harbor terminal facilities and elevators, and collecting information respecting the methods and cost of handling grain, &c., for foreign shipment. The committee spent to-day inspecting the Philadelphia water-front, and the members to-night say they had no conception of the extent of that city's harbor facilities or economic methods of handling exports and imports, which, they say, are far better than those of New-York. To-morrow night the party will proceed to Washington, and thence to Richmond, Va.

HEAVY BANK ASSESSMENT.

MONTREAL, Dec. 5.—Five calls of 20 per cent each, have been made upon the shareholders of the Mechanic's Bank, with a view to pay off its liabilities.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

ANOTHER IRISH LAND AGITATOR ARRESTED.

THOMAS BRENNAN, THE SECRETARY OF THE LAND LEAGUE, CHARGED WITH UTTERING SEDITIOUS LANGUAGE—THE TRIAL OF THE SLIGO PRISONERS TO BE HELD IN DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, Dec. 5.—Thomas Brennan, an employe of the Dublin City Bakery Company, a leading land agitator, was arrested this morning and conveyed to Castlebar. He will be charged with using seditious language at Balla, and with endeavoring to seduce the Police from their allegiance. The prisoner is Secretary of the National Land League, and prominent in the Amnesty Association and other political organizations. The expressions for which caused the arrest of Brennan were to the effect that he adopted the words of Davitt, and that the time for resolve and action had arrived. Brennan had been informed of the issue of the warrant, but made no effort to avoid arrest.

The Court of Queen's Bench to-day granted the application of the Crown that if the Grand Jury of Sligo found true bills against Messrs. Davitt, Daly, and Killen, accused of sedition, the indictments should be removed for trial to Dublin.

Brennan was received enthusiastically by a large crowd at Castlebar under the escort of the Police. He was taken to the Court-house and examined. The indictment was read to him, after which he was remanded until Monday to allow time to secure the attendance of the short-hand writer who took down his remarks as a witness. Bail was refused. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Charles O'Malley.

THE CZAR AND HIS MINISTERS.

CONTINUED EXCITEMENT OVER THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION—DIPLOMATIC RUMORS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 5.—The Czar visited the theatre last night, and was most enthusiastically received. The performance was suspended while the Russian national anthem was sung.

An excited crowd, on Tuesday, broke the windows of a house near Moscow, whence they supposed the mine had been fired. They had begun to wreck the house, but were stopped by the Police.

It is reported that two persons have been arrested who are suspected of complicity in the recent attempted assassination of the Czar.

Prince Gortschakoff arrived here this afternoon.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A dispatch from Vienna says: "It is untrue that there will be a conference of Russian Ambassadors at St. Petersburg. Neither Count Schouvaloff nor Prince Lobanoff will proceed to Russia for the present. Gen. Ignatieff is again pressed to accept the Ambassadorship at Rome. Count Novikoff, the Russian Ambassador at this court, who has been to Moscow, will return here this week."

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A Berlin correspondent states that the latest St. Petersburg newspapers received there contain no articles on the attempt on the Czar's life, as they had not received permission to publish them.

The *Daily News* understands that about six months ago the Russian Embassy here received information that an attempt would be made on the Czar's life by blowing up the imperial train. The St. Petersburg Government were immediately informed of this, and it is believed that the projected attempt has been more than once frustrated.

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

EGYPT SAID TO BE PREPARING FOR WAR—VARIOUS CONTRADICTORY RUMORS.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A dispatch from Vienna says: "Accounts from Egypt state that the Government is actively completing preparations for war with Abyssinia. The War Office at Cairo and the Harbor of Suez, where the troops are to embark, are very animated. If hostilities are resumed, the Egyptian forces will be divided into two armies—offensive and defensive—the former to be composed of 8,000 men, and the latter of 12,000. The offensive army will be directed on the Egyptian Harbor of Arkiko, near Adua, the capital of Abyssinia, and the defensive army will take up two intrenched positions—one at Gasim, near the Rahai River, and the other at Bahia, on the Reuder River, thus commanding the two main roads of Abyssinia, leading from the north to the Soudan. Gordon Pasha will command the defensive army."

A dispatch from Alexandria to Reuter's Telegram Company contradicts the report of the Vienna correspondent stating that a telegram had been received from Alexandria to the effect that the British and French Consuls at Massowah have summoned King John of Abyssinia to allow Gordon Pasha to return to Egypt without hindrance. The dispatch says: "There is no British Consul at Massowah. No news has been received of Gordon Pasha since his return to Debratabor at King John's request, and it is not yet time for letters to arrive from him. The report of strained relations between Egypt and Abyssinia is greatly exaggerated. No troops have left Cairo, and none are preparing to leave, except one battalion, which Gordon Pasha requested in his last communication."

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A Cairo dispatch says that a special meeting of the Council of Ministers was held yesterday, the Khédive presiding. Dispatches have been received stating that two chiefs, acting under the Khédive's orders, had traced Gordon Pasha to Suiani, where they found him in good health, but were prevented from bringing back any letters from him. King John, with a powerful army, had gone to Gondar. The Egyptian officer commanding at Senhat reports that the Abyssinian General, Ras Allout, means to attack that post.

THE POLITICS OF FRANCE.

RUMORS OF THE RESIGNATION OF A CABINET MINISTER—PRESIDENT GREVY'S SILENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A Paris correspondent says it is understood that M. Le Royer, Minister of Justice, has announced his intention to resign from the Cabinet, as he does not consider that the recent vote has consolidated the Ministry.

Another Paris correspondent telegraphs: "President Grévy alone, at present, has the authority required to group the forces of the Liberal Party and prevent its elements from breaking up in confusion. All impartial observers have for some time remarked this, and all have been sorry to see President Grévy assume a silence which will soon be looked upon as a fault and almost a neglect of duty. It is time for President Grévy to speak out and indicate to the nation the sure path of peaceful progress."

THE TROUBLES IN AFGHANISTAN.

KILLING OF THE GOVERNOR OF MUSDAN—MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Kabul dispatch announcing that the Governor of Musdan had been killed by a party of Afghan regulars and Hillmen, and the Governors of Kohistan and Logar Valley menaced with the same fate, probably means Mahmoud Hussein, Major Abullah Khan, and Shabas Khan, who were recently appointed Governors of Musdan, Logar, and Kohistan, respectively, the regulars mentioned being part of the ex-Ameer's Army.

A dispatch from Peshawar says that Col. Baker's force is still at Musdan, watching to prevent a junction of the troops from Kohistan and a body of 7,000 men, with 12 guns, from Ghazni.

PROPOSED CUBAN REFORMS.

THE BILL FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY APPROVED BY THE MINISTERS.

MADRID, Dec. 5.—The Government has decided to dispatch several small war vessels to Cuba. A council of Ministers was held today, at which the report of the Senate Committee on the bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba was approved. The report was read in the Senate to-day.

Premier Campos has promised the Cuban Deputies that he will present to the Cortes bills relative to economical reforms and reforms in the laws relative to the coasting trade of Cuba.

HAVANA, Dec. 5.—Accounts from Madrid say that the Home Government is satisfied with the proceedings of Captain-General Blanco. Premier Martinez-Campos cannot leave Spain before the Legislative measures for the establishment of reforms in Cuba have been adopted. It is the irrevocable intention of Gen. Martinez-Campos to carry out his projects relative to Cuba. If defeated in the Cortes, it is believed that he will advise the dissolution of that body rather than resign.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Rev. Arthur Wagner, of St. Paul's Church, Brighton, has joined the Romish Church, on account of the acceptance by a majority of the English clergy of the Erastian doings of Lord Penzance's court; and it is rumored that several members of his congregation and one of the sisterhoods at Brighton will follow his example.

A dispatch from Brussels says: "The Archbishop of Malines has published a declaration that the Pope never disavowed or blamed the Belgian Bishops, and will never do so, and that the Bishops have always followed the Pope's moderate counsels, as far as circumstances permitted."

EDINBURGH, Dec. 5.—A correspondent at London states that he has seen some private letters from an influential person in Bulgaria, giving warning that not much credit should be attached to the alarmist report telegraphed thence about the political situation there, and saying that the country was never quieter than now.

MADRID, Dec. 5.—The waters of the Guadiana River have risen considerably, and fresh inundations are apprehended.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—The *North German Gazette* asserts that during the visit of the King and Queen of Denmark to this city not a word was mentioned about the Duke of Cumberland or the Hanoverian sequestrated moneys.

VIENNA, Dec. 5.—The lower house of the Reichsrath has rejected the motion for a reduction of the standing Army, and adopted the first clause of the Government's bill, fixing the strength of the Army on a war footing of 800,000 men. The clause of the Government's bill prolonging the operation of the bill for 10 years failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority, 174 members voting for, and 155 against it. The amendment prolonging it for three years was also rejected.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A Paris dispatch reports that a collision occurred yesterday on the Eastern Railway Line, near Bondy, during a heavy snow-storm. One person was killed and nine were injured.

A Geneva dispatch says the snow-storm which began there on Wednesday continued for 20 hours. Many disasters are reported from the mountains.

A dispatch dated Cape Town, Nov. 18, says Basutoland and Kafriland are peaceful.

A correspondent at Fort Webber, South Africa, under date of Nov. 15, reports that the Boers still talk of resistance. The same correspondent says Secocoeni shows no wish to make peace.

LARGE FAILURE IN LOUISVILLE.

S. & A. ROSENBAUM EMBARRASSED—MANY NEW-YORK CREDITORS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 5.—S. & A. Rosenbaum, and S. and A. Rosenbaum & Schwab, have made assignments to Isaac Lieber & Morris S. Sale. These firms do business in Louisville, Winchester, and Paducah. The following are the principal creditors of S. & A. Rosenbaum, and the amounts due them: Dunham, Buesley & Co., of New-York, $3,761; J. Letter, of Louisville, $1,000; Isaac Rosenbaum, Jr., of Louisville, $2,000; Wilmerding & Co., of New-York, $3,79; Field, Morris & Co., of New-York, $2,362; German Bank of Louisville, $3,200; Bamberger, Bloom & Co., Louisville, $1,562; H. B. Claflin & Co., New-York, $9,087; Storrs Bros., New-York, $1,362; James Wardlow & Co., New-York, $1,420; S. Falk & Brother, Paducah, $2,877; New-Albany Woolen Mills, $2,780; L. S. Rosenbaum, Louisville, $1,413; Evans, Peak & Co., New-York, $2,191, and Moses Schwab, Paducah, $1,571. There are a number of other creditors, whose claims swell the indebtedness to $64,325 18. In addition to this, the firm of S. & A. Rosenbaum & Schwab has an indebtedness of $22,671 67, the creditors being mostly the same as those of the Louisville firm. This is the most important failure that has occurred in Louisville for some time. The Rosenbaums have been considered as having a good business basis.

TIDINGS OF MARINE DISASTER.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5.—The Guion Line steamer Arizona, Capt. Jones, from New-York Nov. 4, for Liverpool, which was seriously damaged by collision with an iceberg off the Banks of Newfoundland on Nov. 7, and put into St. John, Newfoundland, for repairs, whence she sailed on Nov. 28, passed Fastnet at 9:30 o'clock this morning on her way to this port.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The British bark E. Sutton, Capt. McLean, from New-York, Oct. 15, for Oporto, has put into Gibraltar to repair damages.

The American brig Julia F. Carney, Capt. Martins, has been destroyed by fire at St. Paul de Loanda. She had part of her inward cargo on board at the time. Her crew was saved.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 5.—The Norwegian bark Stahl, Capt. Fugelstad, from Boston on Saturday last for Gibraltar, struck an obstruction in the river, sustaining damage estimated at $4,000. The vessel has returned for repairs.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Dec. 5.—The steamer Monarch sailed to-day for New-York, having on board a portion of the cargo of the Inman steamer City of Richmond.

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec. 5.—Serious apprehension is felt here for the safety of the schooner James M. Malloy, which left New-York Nov. 16, with a cargo of phosphate for this port. She plied regularly between New-York, Richmond, and Petersburg.

AN ENGLISH VISITOR'S VIEWS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 5.—William B. Forwood, President of the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, England, was introduced on 'Change today, and made a short address, in which he said he had made an extensive tour of the cotton States, and though it was somewhat hazardous to attempt to estimate the cotton crop in this country, he was satisfied the increase this year would be between 200,000 and 300,000 bales. He was glad to say that it had been produced cheaper than usual, and was being gathered, packed, and shipped in much better order than ever before. He congratulated the city on its enterprise in building a road to the South, and the whole country on its prosperity, and ventured the opinion that the present good times would be enduring, and that his country would soon be enjoying the same blessing.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 5.—Lizzie Falk, a laundry-girl in the employ of the Russell House, in this city, while descending in the freight compartment of the hotel elevator about 3 o'clock this afternoon, was caught between the elevator and a projecting beam, and her neck and lower jaw so terribly crushed as to cause instant death.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 5.—A vulcanizer, made of one-sixteenth-inch copper, 14 inches in diameter, used in the rubber stamp manufactory of J. R. Murdock, on Race-street, exploded this evening, severely if not fatally injuring Mr. Janis, the engineer, and a watchman.

DANGER OVER A COAL MINE.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 5.—The surface earth at Mahanoy Plane started to cave in again last night, and is causing much alarm among the residents. They remained up all of last night, preparing to remove their households effects, as the foundations are cracking and the houses are liable to sink out of sight at any moment. The sinking of the ground is caused by the underground working of Miller, Hosh & Co.'s mines.

STEAM HEATING IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 5.—The Board of Councilmen to-day passed an ordinance to grant the use of the streets to Mr. Silsbee and his associates, for the purpose of laying pipes to convey and distribute steam for heating purposes. The ordinance must pass the Board of Aldermen and be approved by the Mayor before it can go into effect.

A NEW PACIFIC LINE OF STEAMERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—The French gunboat Lamotte, Capt. Piquet, arrived last evening from Tahiti. The Government there has granted a subsidy of $150,000 yearly, for a line of steamers between Papeete and San Francisco. The line will be started next Spring.

BURGLARS IN DIFFICULTY

THEIR EXCITING ADVENTURES IN TRYING TO ESCAPE.

THE MASKED BURGLARY AT NEWTON, N. J.—TWO MEN ARRESTED AND ONE OF THEM ESCAPES—THE THIRD THEN FOUND—THE MISSING ONE FOUND BUT NOT CAPTURED UNTIL LATER—IN A CELL WITH A LUNATIC.

NEWTON, N. J., Dec. 5.—At the opening of the Sussex Oyer and Terminer this morning, the three men indicted yesterday for committing the masked burglary at Mr. Hough's place, in Wantage Township, last month, pleaded not guilty. Thirty-seven witnesses were subpœnaed before the Grand Jury in this matter, and as many more came voluntarily. The following is the story of the robbery:

The residence of Sanford Hough, a farmer and respected citizen of Sussex County, a few miles above Deckertown, was entered by burglars on Nov. 3. The family consists of Mr. and Mrs. Hough, Sarah Hough, a very aged and feeble sister; Daniel Stall, a farm hand, and his sister Jane. About 2 o'clock, Mr. Hough and his wife were aroused from their sleep, and saw three men, wearing black masks and holding revolvers in their hands, standing at the foot of their bed. Silence was demanded by the scoundrels, on pain of instant death. Hough is a very nervous man, and his wife has an affection of the heart. The shock to both was terrible, rendering them unable to call for help or to make the slightest resistance. They begged for their lives, offering to give up everything of value, and promising to be very quiet. One burglar remained on guard, and the others proceeded to search the house, taking nearly $300 and some small articles. Jane Stall, the servant, called her brother, who took his revolver and went to Mr. Hough's room, but he was so startled at seeing the burglar that he forgot to shoot. The burglar, hearing the noise, turned and saw Stall, and told him if he offered to fire he would kill the old man. At the same time the burglar called his companions, and they disarmed Stall and bound and gagged him and his sister. They also brought Sarah Hough into the room; but, as she was helpless, they took her back to bed. Before taking their departure, they told their victims not to leave the house for three hours, or they would be shot, saying, also, that they had just killed the next neighbor, Mr. Wilson, for disobeying them. They also changed the horses in the stables, and cut the harness, to prevent pursuit. Mrs. Hough was completely prostrated, and will probably never recover from the shock. Mr. Hough did not get over the effects of his fright sufficiently to allow any one out of the house until 10 o'clock the next morning, when he sent Stall to report what had occurred and inquire after his neighbors. None of his neighbors had been disturbed, and all were greatly surprised and alarmed.

The news spread rapidly, and soon parties were scouring the country for the burglars. That evening about 7 o'clock a young man named De Witt, while taking milk to the station at Deckertown, saw three strange men at the Midland Depot, in that village, who answered the description of a party he had seen the afternoon before near Mr. Hough's residence. Officers in the village were given notice, and two of the fellows were arrested on suspicion at the Union House, where they had gone after buying tickets for New-York; the other one had taken the westward bound train. The prisoners were carelessly guarded, and, an opportunity occurring, one of them broke away and ran out of the door, closely followed by a crowd of men. At the door he turned on his pursuers and fired. The ball clipped one man's whiskers, went through the collar of another's coat, and passed within two inches of the heads of two other men. The man whose whiskers were cut, who is a powerful blacksmith, was so excited by the shot that he drew a large knife from his pocket, seized the other prisoner, and would have put an end to his career had not the officers interfered. After firing the shot, the fugitive ran through the garden, which extended down to the top of a 10-foot wall bordering on a street. In the darkness he plunged over this wall, but, although stunned for the moment, he was not seriously injured. Continuing his flight, he met another man and fired a shot at him, and then made his escape. Soon after this the milk train from the west arrived, and the constables, thinking the third man had gone west in order to elude them, intending to return and join the others in New-York, boarded the passenger car and captured their man. The two prisoners were searched, and a revolver, a lot of skeleton keys, and other burglars' tools, besides about $75 in bills, were found on their persons, the money being in the linings of their clothes.

Two young men named David B. Heater and Walter S. Decker were sent to Mr. Hough's to request his appearance at the hearing. On their way back, about 10 o'clock, they met a man on the road who answered the description of the escaped prisoner. They invited him to ride, but he declined. They were unarmed, but thought they could capture him, so alighted and walked toward him. He allowed them to approach quite near, then drew his revolver and fired. Heater dropped, exclaiming, "I am shot." In the excitement the fugitive got between them and the carriage; covering them with the revolver he walked backward to the carriage, sprang in, and started the horse. After going a few steps he stopped the horse, let down the carriage top, fired another shot at the young men, and then drove rapidly away in the direction of the State line. Heater's wound proved slight. He and Decker walked to the village and reported what had occurred. Several men started on horseback in pursuit, and the next morning found the horse returning with the carriage toward Deckertown. On the seat of the carriage was a letter of thanks from the burglar for the use of the horse and carriage. At the hearing before Justice Stoddard, the prisoners gave their names as George Johnson and William Fredericks, and Mr. Hough recognized one of them as a man who had worked for him several years before under the name of John Tobin. A card, with the name John Tobin, was also found in the prisoner's pocket. The next day they were brought to Newton and confined in the County Jail.

The man who escaped, instead of leaving the State, returned to the vicinity of Deckertown, hiding in what is known as the "Drowned lands." He was seen several times, once in the village, but managed to keep out of the way of the officers. Several evenings later, while the milk train was laying at Martin's Station, near Deckertown, Conductor Johnson saw a man get on board, whom he believed to be the escaped burglar. He telegraphed Conductor Cody, at Ogdensburg, to be prepared to assist in capturing him. When the train arrived at that place, Cody discovered the man on top of one of the cars. Cody climbed up on one end, and a man named Murphy on the other. After a short struggle, they captured the fellow. The prisoner gave his name as John Sawyer, of Boston, and proved to be the man who escaped from the officers at Deckertown. Upon being searched, a revolver and a number of burglars' tools were found in his pockets, and $55 in bills were secreted in the the lining of his clothes. He was in a terrible condition; his feet were badly frozen and he was nearly starved, having eaten nothing but some corn, which he had picked up in the fields. He was taken to Deckertown, and an examination was held by Justice Stoddard.

The next morning Justice Stoddard and Lewis J. Martin accompanied him to this place. Before he was placed in jail, an examination was made of the other two burglars and their cell. Fifty dollars more were found in the bottom of a paper of tobacco, and behind the bed was discovered a hole, which would soon have been large enough to permit the escape of the burglars. They had taken the mortar all out from between the stones, and placed it in their pillow-cases. That night Johnson and Fredericks were each shackled with a chain and 56-pound weights, and a watchman was placed on guard. Sawyer was handcuffed and placed in the cell with Frederick Crill, who is awaiting sentence for the murder of his daughter. When Sawyer entered, Crill had retired for the night. He had heard of Crill as the crazy murderer, but did not know he was being confined with him at the time. As soon as the light was removed to the hall, Crill stood up in his bed and commenced going through his contortions and making his peculiar noises, and in the dim light reflected through the small hole in the door, presented a terrible sight. Sawyer realized the situation at once, and began to tremble. The climax was reached when Crill stepped out of his bed, and, seizing a club, commenced to chase Sawyer around the cell. The poor fellow was thoroughly frightened by the actions of this old, apparent lunatic, and getting down on his knees begged and cried that the Sheriff remove him from the cell. He said: "My hands are bound; I am helpless; this old man is not responsible for his actions; he will kill me; for God's sake take me out." Crill was finally removed from the cell. A few days later the authorities became convinced that an effort was being made by the burglars' friends to release them, and a strong guard was placed both inside and outside the jail, and the prisoners were put in the same cell and securely chained together.

A short time ago Mr. Hough and Thomas H. Stall, the father of Hough's work hand, had a conversation with John Tobin. Mr. Hough asked Tobin if he remembered working for him six years before; he said he did, and acknowledged that Mr. Hough had assisted him when he was in need, furnished him with work, and been very kind to him. He was asked why he committed the burglary; in answer, he said that he knew nothing about it, had not been at Mr. Hough's place, was not acquainted with his fellow-prisoners then, and had never seen them until just before the arrest; that he was in the neighborhood looking for work, and was traveling alone. He said, also, he was satisfied he could prove his innocence. Mr. Hough says Tobin is the man who stood guard over him, and who did all the talking; he can swear to his voice, and to his general appearance. Mr. Stall recognized the three prisoners as the same persons who took dinner with him the day before the robbery, and who made inquiries of him concerning Mr. Hough. Part of the money found on the prisoners has been identified, and some admissions have been made by them. They are believed to be professional burglars. There is evidence sufficient to convict them.

THREE MEN SUFFOCATED.

BURIED ALIVE UNDER 3,000 BUSHELS OF CORN.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—A terrible accident took place in the grain and flour mill of Ellis Packard, at Brockton, Mass., about 5 o'clock to-night, in which C. A. Nourse, Denis Lynch, and Denis Reardon lost their lives by suffocation. The men had been at work on the second floor of the building, shoveling corn for two or three days, and at the time of the accident had transferred about 5,000 bushels from the elevator to the floor, where it lay in bulk. Suddenly, without the slightest warning, the timbers and flooring gave way, and the men were precipitated about 20 feet into the cellar and buried deeply by 3,000 bushels of corn which fell with them. The news spread like wildfire over the town, and in a few minutes after the building was surrounded by hundreds of people. A force was immediately set to work to extricate the men, though there was not the slightest possibility of finding them alive. The men worked with a will, and at 6:30 o'clock found the body of Nourse, the bodies of Lynch and Reardon being discovered a few minutes later. At this time the excitement of the crowd was intense, and the grief of the widow of Lynch, who was present, was terrible to witness. The bodies were removed to an undertaker's, where Medical Examiner Paine took them in charge.

The exact cause of the disaster is difficult to ascertain. The building is about 25 years old, and probably the timbers had become somewhat rotten and weakened, although the flooring had lately been strengthened by additional supports. Mr. Packard states that he has before had a much larger amount of grain on the floor at one time, and has heretofore considered it perfectly safe. Nourse, the miller, was about 32 years of age, and leaves a wife and one child. He was universally liked; he came from Rockingham, Vt. Reardon was about 30 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. Lynch was 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Surgeon E. P. Vollum, United States Army, has been ordered to the Jeffersonville (Ind.) Quartermaster's depot for consultation with the Military Storekeeper upon certain details in connection with the construction and outfit for the veterinary panniers now being prepared at that depot.

The United States steamer Tallapoosa sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., for the Boston Navy-yard at 9 o'clock this morning. The report of the arrival of the Constellation at Gibraltar was received by the Secretary of the Navy to-day.

Chief-Engineer Alfred Adamson has been ordered to the Swatara, at Boston, Mass.; Passed Assistant Surgeon M. D. Jones to duty at the Naval Academy; Passed Assistant Engineer Levi L. Safford to the Swatara; Passed Assistant Engineer Charles F. Nagle, to the Rio Bravo, at Brownsville, Texas; Master S. A. Stanistreet, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to the Swatara;

after Mary's death. The witness said he considered Mary's boy disagreeable and troublesome, but denied ever telling any one that that was the reason why he sent Mary away.

"Did you tell Mary, on Sunday morning, that she must go home?" asked Mr. Watrous.

"In substance I did," replied the witness, "but not in so many words."

"Did you know, or had you ever seen Mary, before she came to your house?"

"No, Sir."

"Did Mary object when you told her she must go?"

"She did not seem exactly pleased at going."

"How came you to tell her she was to go home? Didn't you assume that she was going home?"

"I didn't assume anything about it."

On the redirect examination the witness stated that his wife and the others who went to New-York four days after Mary came to the house, went there for the purpose of taking passage for Europe.

Charles Griswold, Postmaster at Guilford, testified as to the length of time it would take a letter to go from his office to Rockland.

Charles F. Hawley, of Wallingford, testified that he lived in Rockland in 1878. He got the letter exhibited in court from the Durham Post Office, on the Saturday evening before Mary Stannard's death, and gave it to his sister, Susan Hawley, about 4 o'clock the next afternoon. Mr. Hawley also testified that he could not have been the man whom Mrs. Ward saw in the old Durham road on the afternoon of the homicide. Everitt Stevens and Nehemiah Burr, both of Rockland, testified to the same effect.

At 3:08 o'clock Mr. Harrison, addressing the court, said that the State rested, reserving the right to call Benjamin Stevens and one or two minor witnesses at a later period in the trial.

After a short recess, Mr. Watrous whispered to Mrs. Hayden, who at once stepped to the witness-stand, and the crowd of spectators was at last gratified with a square look at the wife of the accused man. She did not appear in the least discomposed, and answered Mr. Jones's questions in a firm but low tone of voice. Her testimony was in substance as follows: I am the wife of the accused, and am 30 years of age; my first name is Rosa; at the time of my marriage I lived in Carver, Mass.; my husband then lived in Fall River; I have been married eight years, and have three children; we first resided after our marriage in East Greenwich, R. I.; in 1873 we went to Middletown, where my husband entered college; while residing there, I first kept boarders, and then taught school; the second year we lived in Middletown my husband preached in West Rocky Hill, and in 1875 we removed to that place; in April, 1876, we removed to Rockland, where my husband had been appointed to preach by the Presiding Elder; at that time my husband's head troubled him, the effect of a severe attack of typhoid fever experienced while we lived in Middletown; he preached one year in Rockland, and the following year in South Madison.

"From the time of your marriage down to Sept. 3, 1878, had your relations with your husband ever been otherwise than affectionate, pleasant, and confidential?" asked Mr. Jones.

"Never," responded the witness.

Continuing, the witness said: During our residence in Rockland I taught school for several terms; we resided there two years and five months; besides preaching, my husband worked on a farm which he rented; he also taught school at South Madison during the Winter of 1877-8, at which time I was teaching school in Rockland; we then had two children; the first year I taught school there I had no one to help me in the house, Mr. Hayden taking care of the children during the day; in April, 1877, I was taken sick while teaching, and I then had Mary Stannard to help me in the house; she remained there during the term which ended July 3, 1877; I never heard of Mary Stannard, Charles Stannard, or any other Rockland Stannard until we moved to Rockland; during the term of my school, which ended about the 1st of March, 1878, Mary Stannard was at my house every night except when my husband, who was then teaching school in South Madison, was at home; I have no knowledge that, during that Winter, Mary staid at our house during any night when Mr. Hayden was at home, except one Friday night, when she was ill from the effects of ivy poisoning; I employed her occasionally to wash during our residence in Rockland; sometimes we also employed her to whitewash and pull turnips; while we were in Rockland Mary worked at other places, and was in the habit of coming to see me; she always seemed fond of me and my company; I often gave her clothes for her little boy, and things that she could use in the family; my children seemed to be very fond of her.

At this point in her testimony, Mrs. Hayden was excused from the witness-stand for the day, and Mr. Watrous, addressing the court, said the defense would like to have the jury visit Rockland. If this could be done, much expert testimony concerning geography, topography, lines of sight, &c., would be rendered unnecessary, and the jurors would have a much better idea of the country. No objection was made to this proposal, but there was much discussion as to the best time for carrying it out, Judge Park finally postponing the making of arrangements for the proposed visit until to-morrow.

At 4:35 P. M. court was adjourned until 10 A. M. Tuesday.

CITY RAILROAD STATEMENTS.

REPORTS OF THE EIGHTH AND NINTH AVENUE LINES.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—The following reports of City railroads in New-York City have been received to-day by the State Engineer. The principal items are given herewith as compared with those of the last annual report:

EIGHTH-AVENUE.

	1878.	1879.
Capital stock	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Funded debt	203,000	146,000
Floating debt	75,250	65,000
Cost of road and equipment	1,895,702	1,748,494
PAYMENTS.		
Expense of maintenance	$60,495	$32,648
Expense of operation	517,444	388,125
Interest	15,220	10,220
Dividends on stock	120,000	120,000
Account of floating debt	20,000	20,000
Total payments	$733,160	$545,991
RECEIPTS.		
Passengers	$714,499	$658,310
Horses sold	11,597	9,520
Iron and brass	1,820	13,607
Manure	2,983	1,729
Sundries	14,210	49,228
Total receipts	$745,110	$732,396

Number of passengers carried in 1878, 14,289,998; in 1879, 13,166,296.

NINTH-AVENUE.

	1878.	1879.
Capital stock by charter	$800,000	$800,000
Capital stock subscribed	799,200	799,200
Capital stock paid in	797,320	797,320
Funded debt	207,000	207,000
Floating debt	28,700	10,700
Cost of road and equipment	999,422	959,222
PAYMENTS.		
Expenses of maintenance	$10,655	$9,533
Expenses of operating	63,873	41,874
Interest	14,472	14,490
Account of floating debt	....	15,000
Total	$89,898	$79,001
RECEIPTS.		
Passengers	$70,981	$65,160
Horses sold	619	780
Iron, &c.	160	1,258
Manure	389	385
Sundries	6,513	8,253
Total	$78,654	$81,838

Passengers carried in 1878, 1,419,638; in 1879, 1,303,312.

GENERAL RAILROAD NOTES.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The *Times*, in its financial article to-day, says: "The issue of prior lien bonds by the Atlantic and Great Western Railway reorganization Trustees, it is stated, has been successfully completed in Holland. The amount issued there and here is $8,000,000, but it is contemplated to increase that amount by $2,000,000 to complete the equipment of the road, to narrow-gauge it, and to pay off all the existing prior liens."

WINDSOR, Ontario, Dec. 5.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Detroit, Windsor and Essex Centre Railroad Company to-day, Gov. Bagley, Alexander Cameron, James McMillan, and Frederick Buell were selected on behalf of the company to confer with Mr. Vanderbilt at such time and place as the latter may appoint. Senator Baldwin, of Michigan, will join them if the conference should take place at New-York. It is understood that the principal object is to discuss the propriety of an extension of road to a point on Lake Erie, and to settle the precise terms between the company and Mr. Vanderbilt.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The following report has been received by the State Engineer of the Rhinebeck and Connecticut Railroad:

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Paid	614,500 00
Funded debt	300,000 00
Floating debt	78,555 97
Receipts from passengers	4,875 53
Receipts from freight	57,211 76
Receipts from other sources	7,203 99
Payments for transportation	58,169 82
Payments for interest	798 89
Payments for rentals	7,999 98

MONTREAL, Dec. 5.—A Cabinet council of the Provincial Government was held here to-day, after which the Minister proceeded to Ottawa, it is said, to open negotiations for the sale of the North Shore Railway to the Dominion Government, to form part of the Intercolonial Railway.

The Eastern Branch of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway will be taken by the Government next month.

THE POLITICS OF FRANCE

BURNING QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

DISTURBED BY A BANQUET—M. GENT'S APPOINTMENT—THE TROUBLESOME M. HUMBERT—ARTICLE SEVEN AND THE CABINET—ALLIANCES.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Business of vital importance occupied the attention of the Ministerial Council in its Thursday's session; M. Lepère had received, and was to submit to the judgment of his colleagues, the report of the Préfet de la Vendée on the Challans banquet of the 14th inst., where the fine flower of the Legitimacy, presided over by Baron Charrette, gave vent to their sympathies with those functionaries who had been removed from office for participation in another loyal and festive gathering in honor of "Le Roy's" birthday. A great gun of the party had pronounced an oration, not precisely favorable, indeed we may say particularly hostile, to the Republic; it had been reproduced by half a dozen newspapers, and the Cabinet was to decide whether the strong arm of the law should be called on to punish a seditious act, or should elect to pass it by in silence, and thus give another proof that the Republic is strong enough to be long-suffering and patient with manifestations qualified, even by many of the chiefs of the Legitimist Party, as puerile. Such, it is asserted, was the opinion of several of the Ministers; the offensive article had been published by several journals which are notoriously in opposition to its sentiments, and belongs to that category which is the legitimate domain of the press, and without which neither information respecting current events nor their discussion are possible. That the other Mayors and Adjoints, who were present to sympathize with their dismissed colleagues, should be sent with them into outer darkness was reasonable and logical, but that the newspapers should be prosecuted seemed a revival of the tyranny of former régimes, and so the press was unanimous in its congratulations when it was announced that the Cabinet would continue to be tolerant so long as deeds did not come to aggravate the situation of its enemies. Alas! this report was soon contradicted, and MM. Ivan De Wœstyne and Ducatez have been summoned, the former for writing, the latter for allowing to be published in the *Gaulois*, an account of the Challans banquet, and the address *in extenso* there pronounced by M. De Baudray d'Asson, of which the funniest passages have been cited by a good many Republican organs. It is true that the fiery Vendean Deputy did not hesitate to sap—morally—existing institutions, but is this sap, even when conducted by "the grandsons of giants," worth noticing. The public only laughed, and the Government might have afforded to smile at this buncombe, and we may ask whether it be not ill-advised to elevate, by persecution, to the rank of heroes these Chouans, who are only dangerous to the wines and viands which they meet to consume? If there is a misdemeanor to be punished, the most elementary common sense would indicate that its author should have been brought to justice, and not the newspaper which got the start of its fellows, and was first in the field with its notice of what, at the most, was mere inoffensive gasconade.

The revocation of M. Gent's appointment as Governor-General of Martinique continues to furnish matter for newspaper polemics. Everything has been unlucky in this incident. Either there was a want of reflection when his nomination was signed, or the Cabinet lacked firmness in its maintenance, and all that is said concerning the ignorance of one Minister, the forgetfulness of another, and the vacillation of a third, is absolutely childish. Finally, we have another version, which is the climax, as a newspaper, *Le Télégraphe*, generally supposed to be inspired at head-quarters, publishes a note, bearing marks of an official character, wherein we read that the Minister of the Marine had been notified that the Bonapartists had caused the new functionary to be preceded by calumnious accusations of a nature to divide into two distinct camps the population of the island. On one side were the whites, as a majority, conservative and clerical, who feigned an exaggerated indignation; on the other the blacks and half-breeds, who were disposed to become the Governor's partisans, in the hope of attaining, through his patronage, positions of trust and profit in the Administration, and this diversity of feeling, it was feared, might degenerate, as soon as M. Gent arrived, into open conflict. We can scarcely admit that this explanation is satisfactory or sufficient, or that a Government should go back on a choice, which we presume was made after mature reflection, simply because calumnious charges have been made, and that a tried Republican should be sacrificed to the feigned and exaggerated indignation of a party which has been twice in power without leaving many vestiges of special prudery or even morality. Without quoting here several passages in Mme. De Rémusat's recently published memoirs of the first Empire, we might cite at least one example of an officer of lancers belonging to an influential family, who, notwithstanding a sentence to 10 years' confinement, in 1835, for an outrage committed on the person of a lady, was appointed, after occupying several other important posts under Napoleon III., to that of Governor-General of the French establishments in Oceanica, and was made commander of the Legion of Honor. The English published in English, in Spanish, and in Kanaque the history of his antecedents, so that the natives and settlers might be fully edified as to the unscrupulousness of France's choice of her agents. Perhaps the Assize Court, before which this individual had been convicted, made a mistake, but none the less the conviction was on record and the sentence was carried into effect; whereas the charges against M. Gent were based solely upon the suspicions of a jealous man concerning a private act, against which he has always protested and of which he was absolved by a jury of honor. This affair is much more important than it appears at first sight; it will leave its mark behind and will be regretted by more than one of those most nearly concerned. It is said, and it seems certain, that M. Gent's revocation or the Minister of Marine's resignation was the alternative, and on the eve of the Parliamentary session, this circumstance merited serious consideration. But why did the Admiral sign the appointment in the first instance? He did not know, he was on a cruise when the facts occurred, say the peacemakers, but the public is not disposed to accept such explanations, fancying that a Minister ought to inform himself of the record of a person nominated for so important a position. Besides, as on all such occasions, there must have been a Ministerial deliberation, and every member of the council was perfectly aware of what he was doing. Possibly, the choice of M. Gent might have been imprudent; but in that case it ought not to have been made; and if, for State reasons, a revocation was necessary, it seems strange that the Minister who countersigned the appointment should have been the one who insisted upon its revocation. The Cabinet felt the falseness of its position, and friendly efforts were made by several of its members to obtain the voluntary resignation of its appointee. They implored him to consent to the mention, on the decree of his non-acceptance, which would protect his position as Deputy. M. Gent, for reasons which, even in their exaggeration, are comprehensible, declined to agree with any such combinations. He elected to remain Governor of Martinique until he was formally revoked, and so a decree to that effect has appeared in the *Officiel*, and the French learned, through the assertion of a Ministerially indoctrinated newspaper, that the "measure had been adopted entirely with a view to the maintenance of public order in our largest and most precious colonies." Another complication also is introduced; as a salaried Government officer M. Gent could not preserve his position as Deputy, but the Chambers not being in session, he could not present his resignation, and now that he is dismissed as an officer, the question is asked whether he is or is not a Deputy? To examine this point of jurisprudence would not be interesting here, but as where the carcass is, there the eagles gather together, so we find candidates already in the field for the Vaucluse constituency before we know whether it will need another representative.

M. Lachâtre has been proposed for the election at Orange, but he declines in favor of M. Alphonse Humbert, whom, "some day, perhaps ere long, the President of the Republic may be forced to call to the direction of the Government. This is the secret of the future?" We think this future hyperbolical, but M. Humbert's party does not, and its organs tell us that, as not only Paris, but the departments, must be convinced of the equity and necessity of a plenary amnesty, the invalidated Javel, Municipal Councilor, proposes to lecture the citizens of Orange, "and give the lie to that imprudent speech of the Ministry, which pretended that the capital only was interested—that France is indifferent to so grave a solution." M. Humbert is going down there, we may be assured, as M. Gent's seat is not yet proclaimed to be vacant; the candidacy of the new man will not be openly set up, but, when the time does come, the ex-Governor *in partibus* will find his most serious rival in the person of the man whom the Government refused to admit in the strictly unpolitical position of a City Œdile.

The adjournment of all important debates in the Chambers until January is not altogether satisfactory even to well-wishers of the Cabinet, who think that the sooner such agitating controversies as have grown out of the Ferry bill are finished the better it will be for the Ministers as well as for the country at large. It is regarded as a species of political armistice, concluded in the interests of the shop-keepers, so that the sale of *étrennes* might not be influenced unfavorably by passionate discussions in the Parliament, and is interpreted by some people as a confession of weakness. The merits and defects of the law in question have been long since made known; the debate has been exhausted, and the Senate, it is urged, ought to pronounce its verdict. The object of prolonging this useless conflict does not, indeed, appear; the famous article 7 is, and has been from the first, not merely opposed by the reactionaries, but by an influential body of men in and out of the Senate, whose Republicanism is above suspicion, but who consider it as an anachronism and a self-contradiction. An anachronism, because it is the revival of laws and decrees worthy of the arbitrary régimes of the Consulate and of Louis XV.; a self-contradiction, because it introduces measures of violence and exception under a Government the first condition of whose existence is the support of public opinion. This "truce of confectioners," as it has been termed, is judged to be the continuation of disagreements among Republicans, for which no adequate compensation is offered. The argument about the necessity of avoiding a Ministerial crisis in December will not hold, as an adverse vote in the Senate is not admitted, in principle, to be a reason for the fall of a Cabinet. It is by no means certain that M. Ferry and his colleagues are not in much more danger for their portfolios on other points, than a Senatorial debate on education in the second degree. There may be other black specks on the horizon, and we are greatly mistaken if the Gent affair be not one; and it is precisely because unexpected incidents are possible that it would be advisable to get rid of this business before encountering the many vicissitudes attendant upon Parliamentary struggles. A Ministry would feel less hampered in its defense if it were freed from the burden of article 7, and at least would not be stopped by the fear of leaving embarrassments to its successors. Suppose the Waddington Cabinet should by some extraordinary piece of ill-luck go over, and its members retire for a short time—only a short time probably—to private life. What could the new Cabinet do with article 7? Would it place the Senate in the alternative of an immediate vote or another crisis? Would it shilly-shally and transmit, in turn, to its heirs this question of education in the same condition as it had been inherited from its predecessors? The first solution would be like the card forced on the spectator by a legerdemain performer; the second would be to transport to the Palais Bourbon the vexations which have characterized for years the deliberations of the Italian Parliament, and for several future generations of French Ministers article 7 would become the same snare and stumbling-block as is the duty on flour-grinding for the statesmen of the Peninsula.

The *Journal de Bruxelles* affirms the existence of a clause, in the much talked of Austro-German treaty, about which no one really knows anything, binding each of the contracting parties to take part against any new factor, should either of them be engaged with another power. In other words, Germany is to hold France, Austria Russia, in check. This clause, if it exists, modifies the nature of the compact, which was said to be strictly defensive, but as the Belgian print is not, probably, in the confidence of either Prince von Bismarck or Count Andrassy, I shall continue to believe that the utmost effected at their interview was an oral understanding concerning common action in certain contingencies. The tone of the Russian press has become conciliatory toward the Germans, who, however, propose to increase their Army by 87 batteries of 348 guns, on the peace, 522 guns on the war footing, 8 regiments of infantry, 4 of cavalry, several battalions of chasseurs, engineers, and railway troops, 12 companies of marine artillery, and another naval division, to fill which the annual contingent will be raised from 145,000 to 175,000 men. All of this, as the *Neue Freie Presse* remarks, with reference to the 300,000 Russians said by the *Gazette de Cologne* to be concentrated in Poland, does not necessarily indicate the imminence of war, but warrants us in being incredulous as to the probability that so costly a military establishment is maintained with purely pacific intentions.

TRADE MATTERS ABROAD.

FAILURES AT OLDHAM AND LONDON—THE PRODUCE AND COTTON MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The *Times*, in its financial article this morning, says: "The Industry Cotton Spinning Company, owners of large mills at Oldham, have gone into liquidation in consequence of the depression in trade. The report of the Cleveland Ironmasters' Association for the month of November shows that the revival in the iron trade in that district is well maintained."

Messrs. George J. Joseph & Co., export merchants, No. 58 Basinghall-street, E. C., have failed. They are reported to have business connections in Canada.

The Manchester *Guardian*, in its commercial article this morning, says: "The renewed activity and upward movement in cotton has compelled producers to raise quotations a point, but the market has not responded. There has been some little buying in two or three departments at Tuesday's rates, but on the whole business was very light. India and China merchants still hold off, and the advance above mentioned has further widened the gap between sellers and buyers. The decline in the price of silver causes fresh uneasiness among Eastern shippers."

In Mincing-lane the tone of the markets during the week was rather quiet, and quotations were not in all cases sustained. The cheapness of money causes a survival of the speculative disposition, but trade is, as usual at this season of the year, beginning to contract, and business has been done only to a moderate extent. Some sales of sugars were made at a fall of 6d. to 1s. per hundred-weight, but holders are mostly indisposed to accept the decline. Some kinds of refined sugar were taken more readily at a slight recovery from the recent extreme depression. The sales of West Indies sugar were so limited that quotations are nominal. Beet sugar is unimproved, though the deficiency of the supply in Europe is 250,000 tons, as compared with last year. Coffee was not so firm as it was last week, and a part of the foreign offerings was sold at prices in buyers' favor. Plantation Ceylon was lower. The Netherlands Trading Company's stock is 79,400 bags, with 133,050 bags afloat, against 143,000 bags in stock and 81,000 bags afloat at the same time last year. The stocks at all the European ports are also lighter by about 15,000 tons in the aggregate. Tea was extremely dull. Spices were higher. Saltpetre was weaker.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5.—This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says: "Cotton was in moderate demand; it was rather dull early in the week, and prices declined, but Thursday's business was extensive and prices slightly advanced as compared with those of last week. American declined 1/8d. early in the week, but it became excited on Thursday, and prices rose 3-16d., or 1-16d. since last week. Sea Island continues in good demand and firm. Futures opened dull and continued quiet until Monday evening, prices declining 3-32d., but on Tuesday the demand improved, and the market has since gained strength. On Thursday there was some excitement, and a very extensive business was done. The final rates are 3-16d. to a farthing above last Thursday's prices."

A leading grain circular says: "The grain trade during the past week has been generally more active, with a better consumptive demand for both English and foreign descriptions, resulting in many cases in an improvement of 1s. per quarter. Cargoes off-coast were firmly held, but business in them was unimportant, while cargoes for future arrival were in more request at steady prices. At the Liverpool and neighboring markets since Tuesday there have been moderate transactions in wheat and corn at full rates. This market to-day was more numerously attended than usual, and a good quantity of wheat was sold, chiefly for consumption. Fine and lower descriptions of red American advanced 1d., as did also a majority of the parcels of California and other similar sorts. Flour was in good request at extreme prices. In corn a fair business was done, with a slight tendency upward in prices."

A CLEVELAND PAPER'S MANAGER.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 5.—The Hon. R. C. Parsons will to-morrow assume full control of the Cleveland *Herald*, having to-day purchased the entire interest of Col. William Perry Fogg.

NEW-LIVERPOOL, Quebec, Dec. 5.—The men working for Ellen Brothers, contractors, at Chaudière Junction, about 50 in number, have struck for higher wages.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Dec. 5.—One hundred and fifty thousand logs, belonging to the estate of Cushing & Clark, were swept out of the Little River into the Petitcodiac, and lost.

MONTREAL, Dec. 5.—The partially decayed body of James Smith, a retired grocer, was discovered yesterday in the garret of the Exchange Bank building. He had been missing since September.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Dec. 5.—The case of Mrs. Wetherhold against Judge Edwin Albright, President Judge of this district, for embezzling pension money belonging to the plaintiff, was decided to-day in favor of the defendant.

The Empire Zinc Works, a stable, and two horses were burned in Elizabeth on Thursday night by an incendiary. The loss is $8,000; no insurance. New-York parties owned the zinc-works building and Messrs. Dixon and Trotter owned the contents.

THE HEROES OF SEDITION

IRISH STATESMEN MADE BY PENAL PROCESS.

OVATION TO THE PRISONERS OF SLIGO—DEMONSTRATION AT BALLA OVER A THREATENED EVICTION—THEOLOGICAL CONTROVERSY OVER THE LAND QUESTION—DEATH OF THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Nov. 25.—The political fame of Mr. John Daly, proprietor of the Connaught *Telegraph*, is at its zenith. He has been sent for trial on a charge of sedition by the magistrates at Sligo, where the "State trials," in the initiatory stage, are now proceeding. Meantime, Mr. Daly has been liberated on bail, and last night he left for his home in Castlebar, County Mayo, escorted by several thousands of people, with bands and banners, while on the surrounding hills bonfires blazed to his honor and glory. At the present writing he is the hero of the West; he has been in a British dungeon, he is a martyr in the cause of liberty; and he sits enthroned in the hearts of the people. Already he is cut out for Parliamentary honors. The popular electors of the county declare that Daly, above all others, is the man for Mayo, and into Parliament he goes for certain at the ensuing general election, or sooner, if possible. All this is as a matter of course, and could have been foreseen with half an eye. The proceedings before the Sligo magistrates yesterday, which, so far, have resulted in making Mr. Daly a hero and happy, were ex parte, consisting altogether of the evidence of some policemen to prove the nature of the assemblage at Gurteen, where Mr. Daly "orated," and of the Government note-takers, to prove the language used at it by the three prisoners—Daly, Davitt, and Killen. The only exciting feature in yesterday's business was the sudden collapse of a Crown witness, a member of the Constabulary, who, while under cross-examination, tumbled off the witness-chair in a swoon. The court very practically adjourned for luncheon while the constable was coming to himself, so that there was no waste of time. Daly's defense was conducted by a fellow-agitator, a non-practicing barrister. Davitt, who, apparently, hasn't much faith in lawyers, says he will defend himself; and Killen, who apparently hasn't much faith in himself as a lawyer, will be defended by two attorneys, one of whom is a scatterbrain solicitor from Belfast, named John Rae, a strange, puzzling, political compound—an Orangeman and a rebel rolled into one. The evidence in their cases is proceeding, and, as a matter of course, they likewise will be returned for trial, and will be heroes and martyrs and shining celebrities.

The turning-point in the land agitation was expected to be found last Saturday, 22d inst., at a place called Balla, County Mayo. Here the first eviction since the commencement of the movement was arranged to take place on that day on the estate of Sir Robert Lynch Blosse. A family named Dempsey were to be ejected from their cabin and plot of ground for non-payment of a year's rent, and a proclamation was issued to the people of Mayo to assemble in their thousands to protest against the eviction. In the morning it looked as if a pitched battle was about to come off in front of Dempsey's cabin. A large body of Constabulary occupied a strong position behind the cabin, which is *situated on the crest of a hill, each man having* 30 rounds of ball cartridge in his pouch, while a reserve of military was under arms in the Town of Castlebar. A dense column of men, marching four deep, and extending a mile and a half, moved on Dempsey's cabin. 200 mounted peasantry bringing up the rear. *Each man carried a stout stick, which was the* only weapon apparent, if we except imitation *pikes and swords, executed in wood. The question* was, What sort of "protest" was this multitude about to make? When the centre of the column had come about opposite to Dempsey's cabin on the road it halted, and separating into two divisions, proceeded to swarm up the hill. The situation looked serious for the Police. They could, of course, pour a volley into the advancing thousands, and, of course, they would make many dead men, but they would inevitably be swept away and overwhelmed by this vast human tide. The Police retired some distance. At the critical moment, Mr. Parnell, who had come down by special train from Dublin over night, appeared on the scene, and, rapidly mounting the hill, was met by the man, Dempsey, under notice of ejectment, who informed him that the agent had consented to give him "more time." Then, at Mr. Parnell's request, the two advancing columns halted, and subsequently came together and formed the far-spreading audience of an open-air meeting held on Hopot.

At this meeting the speaking was more or less "by the card." Mr. Parnell has shown very great dexterity in keeping barely within the legal limit, shaving it so closely, however, sometimes, that among lawyers opinions differ as to whether he has not on some occasions crossed the line. On this occasion he cautioned the people not to allow the Government "to provoke them into a violation of the law," which, he charged, was the object they had in view. One of the speakers took a new line, and made rather a good point. The Constabulary, with loaded fire-arms and bayonets fixed, stood in solid square on the fringe of the great crowd. It is a remarkable fact that during the several Fenian disturbances in Ireland, when numbers of the military let slip their allegiance, including some non-commissioned officers, not one Constabulary man fell away. For this loyalty they were given the adjective "Royal," and are now called "The Royal Irish Constabulary;" and for this loyalty they are detested and despised by the advanced Nationalists. The remarkable feature in this fact is that the great majority of the force come from the better class among the peasantry, and are of the religion of the people. With this in his mind, one of the speakers at the meeting made a direct appeal to the men of the Royal Irish Constabulary. He asked them were they "content to remain the enemies and the destroyers of their own kith and kin?" He reminded them of what happened, as he alleged, in the year 1847, when, upon a member of the force firing into a crowd, it was found that his bullet had lodged in the breast of the mother that bore him! Said this speaker, addressing the armed attendants on the meeting: "You are Irishmen, and I doubt not that beneath many a policeman's jacket a warm Irish heart beats. Are you content, then, to be the destroyers of your own people, or will you rather join hands with them and snatch victory from death and save the lives of the people?" The Government, it is said, feel so very sorely that this point should be made, that they contemplate prosecuting the speaker for endeavoring to undermine the allegiance of her Majesty's troops.

The tall talking has not been choked off by the recent arrests. Some other people clearly are ambitious of arrest, and are quite annoyed that the Government are not picking them up, and so opening a brilliant political future for them. This suggests a good story that is told of an Attorney-General during some of the Fenian troubles. A certain person was making himself very conspicuous by his "tall talk" in public and private, and many "reports" were made to "the Castle" about him. At last this Attorney-General declared: "If he annoys me much more, by —— I'll not have him arrested at all!" A young Barrister announced at a public meeting the other day that he was ready and willing to lay down his liberty or his life on the shortest notice in the cause of nationality. The Attorney-General of the present day is reported to have said that the Government wouldn't take him at any price.

A very pretty theological controversy is now going forward in print. It was started by Sir George Bowyer, a Catholic and member of Parliament for Wexford, challenging any one to show a line of authority in any book, from the highest theological work down to the penny catechism, to gainsay his assertion that the man who had means to pay his rent and who refused to pay what he contracted to pay, and at the same time insisted on "sticking to the homestead," did not come within the meaning of the Eighth Commandment, "Thou shalt not steal." An anonymous clergyman popped into print with a short note, insisting that such a one did not come within the meaning of the Eighth Commandment "in the present state of the land question in Ireland." Next there entered the arena a parish priest from Donegal, who tackled the question in a very vigorous and very original two-column letter over his own signature. Sir George lays it down as sound Catholic doctrine that the man is guilty of mortal sin who does not pay as much rent as he is able to pay. The Donegal parish priest, on his side, lays it down as good Catholic doctrine that "no one is guilty of mortal sin who pays as much as is just and equitable;" for that "commutative justice is not regulated by what a person is able to pay, but is based on the value of things, one to another, *vel ad rem*, irrespective entirely of the wealth of the parties or their means of payment." Having advanced arguments to maintain this position, he strikes out into very general matters. He picks up Sir George personally, and tells him that although he believes him to be a good and dutiful Catholic, and a sincere convert from Protestantism, he cannot add that he is a humble Catholic. Sir George is an Englishman, and the reverend gentleman observes that from Adisen down to Sir George, Englishmen will insist upon directing the consciences of Irish Catholics. To save trouble, the Donegal parish priest begs to inform Sir George, and all others whom it may concern, that Englishmen need not mind lecturing Irish Catholics on English theology, for they will have none of it. Then the reverend gentleman makes some startling theological announcements. Sir George Bowyer is said to be a warm supporter of the foreign policy of Lord Beaconsfield as regards the Zulu war. The Donegal parish priest says this was an unjust war, and he tells Sir George advisedly that as an accomplice he is most assuredly guilty of mortal sin, "and, as far as I know, should be refused absolution and sacraments" if he persists in supporting such a policy. This is turning the tables on the poor Baronet with a vengeance. Next comes on to have a tilt with his theological pen an anonymous writer, who tightens up the controversy with the real point in this way: "The tenant who is able to fulfill his contract and yet refuses to pay his rent, according to his contract, transgresses the command, 'Thou shalt not steal,' and is guilty of a mortal sin." He says he is a layman, and he submits to the ecclesiastical authorities that if lawful contracts are not binding on the conscience, even when they cannot be fulfilled, "the sooner the new theology is promulgated or denied the better for those who wish to follow, and see others follow, the path of duty." More on the same important subject is expected.

The Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. McCabe, inserts a passage in a pastoral letter, which was read in all the chapels in the city last Sunday, which reads rather for Sir George Bowyer's theology. The passage is remarkable likewise for the strong condemnation conveyed in it of the Parnell land agitation. The Archbishop, having referred to the trials that are upon the people, says: "But we must take care not to render those trials intolerable, driving God from our side by the violation of His eternal law. Unfortunately, men proclaiming their sympathy for the people in their deep distress are going through the country disseminating doctrines which, pushed to their logical conclusion, will strike at the root of that good faith and mutual confidence which are the foundations of social life."

The oldest newspaper in Ireland passed out of existence yesterday. *Saunders's News-Letter and Daily Advertiser* reckoned its volumes from the year 1688, and for very many years it was a familiar and a flourishing "institution" in the city. In the days of our grandfathers no breakfast table was complete in the city that hasn't *Saunders* on it with the tea and toast. Several fortunes were made by it. Like many other ancient "institutions," it experienced severe reverses of fortune within the last 20 years. Ultimately it found itself in the Bankrupt Court, where it was purchased by its last owner for a trifle. He failed to work it up, and on yesterday it was offered for sale by auction. There wasn't a single offer for it, and to-day the shutters are up in the old house in Dame-street, and the old paper is dead.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DEEDS.

OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Dec. 5.—Some swindlers, who have their head-quarters here, and who call themselves the "North Star Company," have been recently sending through the country circulars offering for sale fac-similes of bank-notes. The Police are looking after them.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 5.—A. J. Hamilton, City Tax Collector, has fled with $9,000. This is the fourth defalcation on the part of officers of this city in the last five years.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—An agent of the Secret Service Division telegraphs from Cincinnati the arrest of E. P. Willett and G. W. Williams for manufacturing, having in possession, and selling counterfeit coin, and for selling counterfeit fifty-cent notes. Very fine dies for the manufacture of twenty-five cent, fifty-cent, and one-dollar coins were found in their possession.

ANSONIA, Conn., Dec. 5.—Charles Upton, who seriously burned his wife by throwing a lamp at her while intoxicated, was bound over, this morning, to the Superior Court, in $1,000. The report that their child was killed was an error. The woman may recover.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 5.—Scott Stephens, a notorious ruffian, of Columbia, Tenn., attacked Deputy A. A. Nicholson in the streets of that place the other night, knocking him down with a brick. Nicholson drew a revolver and shot Stephens through the abdomen, from which he died yesterday. Nicholson has surrendered himself.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 5.—Berry Russell, formerly President of the Bank of Lafayette, was to-day indicted by the Grand Jury on a charge of embezzling the bonds and moneys of the bank in June, 1878. There are two counts, and bail has been fixed at $5,000 on each. A capias was issued, but up to a late hour Russell had not been arrested. He is already under $7,500 bail for appearance in the Criminal Court on proceedings instituted by the liquidators.

The Grand Jury also indicted Dr. H. P. Wahl for attempting to set fire to a residence in August last. Bail was fixed at $10,000.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 5.—A man giving his name as James H. A. Roosevelt was arrested here yesterday, charged with forging a check for $30. To-night Detective Jackson, of Sing Sing Prison, visited him in jail, and fully identified him as Samuel H. Stebbins, alias "Nosey Stebbins," a well-known forger, who has served several terms in the State Prison.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 5.—The Board of Councilmen to-day appointed a committee to prepare an ordinance for the suppression of indecent shows and to prohibit Sunday performances at theatres. One member of the Council proposed the use of a Vigilance Committee if the matter could not be reached by law. The immunity which shows of the worst moral character have enjoyed has long been a shame to the city.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—United States Detective Finnegass went to Los Angeles a few days ago, on receipt of intelligence from the Chief of Police of that city that he had arrested a man for passing a counterfeit five-dollar gold piece. On questioning the prisoner, Detective Finnegass got a clue to a place in the mountains where the manufacture of spurious coin was carried on, in Dalton Cañon, Sierra Madre Range. He found there a deserted camp, a lot of counterfeiting tools and material, and some papers. Emor Matlock and William Lewis were arrested and held in $3,000 and $2,000 bail respectively. Counterfeit coin has been circulated all through the southern portion of the State.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 5.—The trial of Francis E. Hayden began to-day with the testimony of Dr. Ernest Miller, medical examiner. The prisoner's counsel endeavored to weaken his evidence, the hypothesis being that the line of defense would be that the arsenic had been mistaken for bismuth in the medicine given the deceased girl by some one. Miller was very positive that he found metallic arsenic in his examination of the body. The Chief of Police produced a bottle of arsenic taken from the High School. Dr. Jewett, who attended the dead girl, said that he gave her medicine which had no arsenic or poison in it. He gave her bismuth in small quantities, and described her illness up to the time of her death. He also testified as to the opposition to an autopsy by the prisoner. He substantiated Dr. Miller's testimony as to the contents of the stomach. The redness of the stomach was consistent with arsenical poisoning. The witness had a conversation with the prisoner, and said, "Frank, it's all out; the poison has been found." The prisoner replied: "Have they? How much?" The witness described the symptoms of the deceased girl, and said the fluid found near the brain was not in the condition it would have been had cerebo-spinal meningitis caused death.

CRESTLINE, Ohio, Dec. 5.—An unknown burglar was shot here last night by young Mr. Foltz, who sleeps in a boot and shoe store. The burglar was at the back door boring a panel when Foltz shot him dead from within. Two other burglars were frightened away.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 5.—Robert Reinhatt was convicted of being a tramp in the Franklin County Common Pleas Court to-day. This is the first conviction here since the passage of the law, which is very stringent, the penalty being from one to three years' confinement in the Penitentiary. The law is having a salutary effect in Columbus.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 5.—B. H. Sayres was to-day convicted in the United States Circuit Court at Covington, Ky., of stealing money from letters, while acting as mail agent on the Kentucky Central Railroad, and sentenced to three years in the Auburn (N. Y.) Penitentiary.

In the same court, John E. Elliott, only brother of Judge Elliott, of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, victim of the notorious Buford shooting case, was convicted of illicit distilling, and sentenced to four months in Covington Jail.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 5.—In the Court of Appeals, to-day, the following business was transacted: No. 87—Cornelia Losee et al., Executors, appellants, vs. Daniel A. Bullard, respondent; argued by A. Pond for appellants, E. F. Bullard for respondent. No. 125—Sarah Fox, respondent, vs. The Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, appellant; argued by Frederick S. Small for appellant, James B. Jenkins for respondent. No. 57—William C. Church, Administrator, &c., appellant, vs. Seth Howard, impleaded, &c., respondent; argued by L. D. White for appellant, A. N. Sheldon for respondent.

The following is the day calendar for Monday, Dec. 8: Nos. 131, 132, 134, 136, 137, 100, 138, 140.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—The coal-heavers of this city held a large meeting to-night and resolved to insist upon an increase of 5 cents per ton for unloading vessels, the increase demanded to take effect immediately.

SEEKING RAPID TRANSIT

THE OLD COMMISSION AND THE NEW.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. LEONARD JEROME—HE ANSWERS MR. GUSTAV SCHWAB'S STATEMENTS—ADVANTAGES OF THE RAILROAD-AVENUE ROUTE.

Yesterday a TIMES reporter called upon Mr. Leonard Jerome and directed attention to the statements made by Mr. Gustav Schwab, as they appeared in THE TIMES yesterday morning, relative to the causes of the slow action of the Rapid Transit Commission. Mr. Jerome said they were very strange statements for Mr. Schwab to make. "For example," said he, "Mr. Schwab says two or three weeks ago the Commissioners made an appointment with me and some other gentlemen to send their engineer over the proposed route in company with our engineer, but the latter did not keep the appointment. Now, the fact is that I and Mr. Bathgate, with Mr. Morrison, our engineer, went to Railroad-avenue, at Mott Haven, with a team on the day appointed, and waited there two hours. We were to go over Railroad-avenue; that was the route proposed, and we naturally supposed that the Commissioners' engineer would be there to meet us. We waited and he did not come. Afterward it appeared that he had gone somewhere else, supposing that the place he went to was the rendezvous. It was a mistake on both sides, nothing more, and to make it appear, as Mr. Schwab does, that there was some dereliction on our part in the matter is disingenuous, to say the least."

Reporter—Mr. Schwab says that no answer was received to the Commissioners' communication asking for the report of your engineer.

Mr. Jerome—I am at a loss to know what he means by that. When we found the cause of the failure to meet their engineer, our engineer, Mr. Morrison, sent in his survey of the proposed route, with plans and a profile map. The Commissioners have had them in their possession since the 9th of November. What could they want more? There was not only the survey, but a profile map—something that an engineer makes his estimates upon; the one thing needful to go to work upon. Could a man do more? What more is wanted of an engineer in the way of a report than plans and profile map? What the Commissioners asked for they were immediately furnished with. But Mr. Schwab says they proposed on receipt of our communication to send their engineer over the route and take action upon his report. Well, our route, as was known to them from the first, was up Railroad-avenue, only separated from the line of the railroad by a fence. Do they mean to say that it took their engineer three months to discover the location of the Harlem Railroad? Even if our engineer was not on the spot to pilot him over the ground, it seems that, with the exercise of a little ingenuity, he might have picked out his way. They knew what our route was, and it is certainly a most extraordinary thing that they had to wait for our engineer to discover for them the line of the Harlem Road. Not only, however, did they have the plans and profile map of our engineer, but a few days after they were put in I sent to the Commissioners two copies of a brief, in which were concisely stated the reasons for adopting this Railroad-avenue route. The "points" have never been published in full, but this [handing the reporter a printed copy] is the document, and it is important as showing the many advantages this route has. Surely, in view of these facts, it is extraordinary that Mr. Schwab should make the statements he does.

Mr. Jerome then took up a copy of THE TIMES and read from Mr. Schwab's statement about the proposed visit of the committee: "Mr. Schwab said that the Commissioners would not receive them, having two or three important engagements to attend to at that hour." "Very strange," remarked Mr. Jerome, "that the Commissioners should have done nothing for three months, and suddenly find themselves busy at the time we were to call upon them. Then Mr. Schwab says the Commissioners are retarded in their labors by a suit brought by the old board to decide the legality of the Mayor's action in superseding them. This is mere special pleading. The old board has not brought any suit. The new board could not be sued for doing anything, because they haven't done anything—yes, they have I forgot. They hired the rooms of the old board, the Clerk of the old board, and their office paraphernalia; but that is all they have done. This suit is a cooked-up thing between the old board and the new, to see if the lines of route laid down by the old board could be maintained. But our route is an independent one altogether, and does not touch the old lines. It's a route which ninety-nine men in every hundred in the annexed district demand. I can show that of all the petitioners for the appointment of both the old and the new commission, only one is opposed to the Railroad-avenue line."

Reporter—Can anything be done before this suit is decided?

Mr. Jerome—Mr. Schwab says that the suit may be decided in January or February. So it may, and again it may be January or February of the year after. He says that meantime nothing can be done which will be of any effect. Can't it? Well, we'll see!

The following is the full text of the "points" in relation to the Railroad-avenue route referred to by Mr. Jerome, a brief abstract of which has already appeared in THE TIMES:

First—It is by far the easiest, quickest, and cheapest to build.

Second—It avoids any collision with the old commission, being run throughout on entirely independent lines.

Third—Four-fifths of the people of the annexed district live within half a mile of it, and three-fifths within 500 yards.

Fourth—Six miles of it runs alongside the Harlem Railroad, mostly on Railroad-avenue, which is nearly useless for any other purpose. This avenue, for about three-quarters of its length, has never been opened for travel or inclosed at all, except for pasturage. The lots fronting on it are, with few exceptions, either vacant or have houses set back 25 to 50 feet from the road.

Fifth—Whatever damage there may be in a surface steam railroad is already done on this line by the Harlem.

Sixth—If the crossings are made with a bridge spanning both roads as they should be, and as the Department of Parks is decidedly in favor of, and intends to insist upon, a great improvement would be made on the present dangerous arrangement of the Harlem.

Seventh—This portion of the line is especially acceptable to Mount Vernon, Woodlawn, William's Bridge, Fordham, Tremont, Morrisania, Melrose, and Mott Haven; affording cheap fare, frequent and fast trains, rarely detained at the river by the opening of the draw, (the bridge being 34 feet in the clear above high-water mark,) and all the way to the Battery on elevated roads—Third-avenue, way; Second-avenue, express.

The rapidly-increasing travel to Woodlawn will be accommodated at less expense from the Battery than it now costs from Mott Haven—a great consideration to poor families who are compelled by duty or affection to visit that locality.

Eighth—It is no more in opposition to the Vanderbilt lines than the lines laid down by the old Commissioners. I understand that Mr. William H. Vanderbilt has expressed his entire indifference to our lines, either as to their location or their existence, which, possibly, he expects somebody to believe. It is a mistake to suppose that any portion of the annexed district is, at the present time, favored with rapid transit. Since the days of Gouverneur Morris, who built the Harlem and ran trains frequent and fast, at very low fares, to the City Hall without changing cars, we have had no means of getting to the lower part of the City, either rapid, cheap, or decent. Under the liberal management of Mr. Morris, villages along the line sprung up as if by magic. There was not in the whole country to be found a district so flourishing, popular, contented, and happy as the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. Since that day the district has stood still, or worse. With the exception of Mott Haven and its immediate vicinity, the district has actually gone back. The policy of Morris's successors has been to screw the last possible penny out of the unfortunate people who were induced to settle there in more promising days. They charge whatever they please. It cost, for instance, as much for an ordinary-sized individual to ride from Fordham to Mott Haven—three miles and a half—as it does to transport the same weight in merchandise from Chicago to New-York. In the one case there is competition, in the other none. Had the Morris policy been continued; or had the money spent by the City in the Brooklyn bridge and Fourth-avenue cut been spent 20 years ago on rapid transit—on this very line that we are now considering and its continuation to the Battery via Third and Eighth avenues—New-York City would number to-day at least half a million more inhabitants. But all this is past praying for. The City has flung away its millions in that and a thousand other ways without the slightest regard to anything but the interest of the Ringers. As to the old companies, they could not now give us rapid transit if they would. The day has gone by. They have now enough to do in looking after their monster through trains of freight and travel. Besides, it is impossible for them to avoid the Fourth-avenue cut or to get below Forty-second-street, and very soon they must elevate or tunnel their road at the river to avoid ruinous detentions from the draw.

Ninth—Cheapness is a very important element of consideration, both in view of raising the necessary capital, and also in case of opposition to enable the company to hold its own even against the Vanderbilt power.

Tenth—The money to build this line will be forthcoming immediately, provided no unreasonable conditions or restrictions are attached, while those proposed by the old commission, if undertaken without this, will drag, if not fail altogether.

Eleventh—The East Side West Farms Line as laid down by the old board, also a properly laid out Jerome-avenue branch, should be included in the new arrangement, provisionally; to be built by the old company or the new, as the court in January shall decide. In the meantime the work on the Railroad-Avenue Line should go on. Delay is dangerous, unnecessary, and expensive.

Twelfth—This line meets the approval of the Mayor, Common Council, Department of Parks, and all others in authority whose approval is necessary.

Thirteenth—Mr. Jordan L. Mott and Mr. Louis B. Brown, the largest owners of property in and around Mott Haven, approve of it.

Fourteenth—The people along the line unanimously approve of it.

Fifteenth—The petitioners, upon whose application both the old and new boards were appointed, having been requested to state their views in writing, have sent letters (now in my possession and subject to your inspection) unanimously and heartily approving this line.

Sixteenth—The old Commissioners are bound to indorse it, having already testified to its fitness. Their report designates the Harlem Railroad, (separated from Railroad-avenue only by a fence,) to be rapid transit from the Harlem River to the City line. The proposition was rejected by Mr. Vanderbilt because the City Fathers did not see fit to throw in Fourth-avenue, Lafayette-place, and other valuable thoroughfares leading to the City Hall.

Seventeenth—That portion of the line from the Jerome Park station on the Harlem Railroad, to King's Bridge, is a most important and necessary link in the grand chain of City and suburban quick transit. It connects the Second and Third avenues with the Eighth and Tenth avenues, via Jerome Park, forming a double track circuit via the Battery, and is the only practicable line across the high ground between the Bronx and Harlem Rivers.

Eighteenth—The line from Jerome Park Station to Yonkers, running alongside of the one laid out by the old Commissioners avoids all chances of collision or difficulty with the old Commissioners or the companies formed under their authority.

Nineteenth—The line from the Jerome Park curve to the Yonkers line is very important. It forms another connection of the two sides of the city, half a mile further north, and at a point opposite the Van Courtland Manor House, where the parade ground and rifle range will be located. It accommodates besides, all Yonkers, Tibbets Valley, and Saw Mill Valley, allowing people to come down to either the east side of the City or west side in a direct line.

Twentieth—The old companies will either abandon the City and suburban travel or attempt to crush us by a ruinous opposition. In view of this contingency it is a matter of the very greatest importance that the Commissioners should choose the line that can be built at the least possible cost. Not one dollar should be imposed upon the company attempting this hazardous enterprise that can be avoided. If our district is to be rescued from the iron heel of the pitiless power that has for 20 years ground it to the dust, we must stand together, shoulder to shoulder. The gentlemen who stake their money on this enterprise must be encouraged by the most favorable legislation possible on the part of the Commissioners, by liberal concessions of right of way by landlords, and by the moral support of the good will of the people.

It was officially announced at the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday that the entire capital stock of the Suburban Railway Company formed under the terms of the report of the old Board of Commissioners, amounting to $1,500,000, had been subscribed, and the 5 per cent. required had been paid in to the Central Trust Company. Commissioner Schwab said subsequently that the new commission have practically laid out the same routes in Westchester County as their predecessors. The law, however, is ambiguous as to their power to designate more than one route, and they have appealed to the Supreme Court for a decision on that point. This they expect to get early in January. Meantime, the Suburban Company will not formally organize. Should the decision be favorable, the Commissioners are of opinion that the Harlem Railroad Company will assume the management and construction of the "East Side Route," which was offered them by the old commission. The "West Side and Yonkers" Company subscribed their entire capital some time ago.

The delegation appointed at the Tremont meeting on Wednesday evening called upon the Commissioners yesterday, and were promised a hearing on Monday next at 2 P. M.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1879.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $487,915 24, and from Customs, $583,762 63.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day decided that the benefits of the Timber Culture law may be secured by planting cotton-wood trees. This decision reverses former rulings of the department.

The annual session of the National Council of the Union League of America will be held at the Continental Hotel, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday next. It is expected that several distinguished men from different parts of the country will be present and address the council.

The resolution adopted by the Senate yesterday, calling on the President for copies of any foreign correspondence relative to the Interoceanic Canal was offered by Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, instead of Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, as reported.

Representative Reagan, Chairman of the House Committee on Commerce, has called a meeting of that committee for next Tuesday morning for the purpose of hearing any persons who may desire to present arguments upon the subject of his bill to regulate inter-State commerce by railroads, &c.

The President to-day appointed Wilbur K. Smiley, of Providence, R. I., to fill the vacancy in the Board of Indian Commissioners, caused by the death of J. D. Lang, of Maine. The President has also appointed Gen. George Stoneman, of California, to fill the other vacancy on this board, which has remained unfilled for about four years. The board now consists of 10 members, the maximum number allowed by law.

The following new appointments of Clerks to Senate committees were made to-day: T. L. McInerow, Committee on Patents; W. E. Wallace, son of Senator Wallace, Committee on Revision of the Laws; J. M. Blackburn, son of Representative Blackburn, Committee on Transportation Routes to the Sea-board; E. A. McBee, Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment; T. L. Southerland, Committee on Manufactures; D. K. Hickey, Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and R. G. Carlston, Committee on the Library.

MARRIED WITH RIFLE IN HAND.

From the Portland (Oregon) Bee, Nov. 21.

The news of the curious sequel of a love affair has just reached us from Port Townsend. A certain young man fell in love with a beautiful young lady residing near Port Townsend. His passion being reciprocated, marriage was proposed, but the young lady's parents would have none of it. The father and a belligerent uncle threatened to do the young *Romeo* serious personal injury in case his attentions were continued, and forbade him ever again entering the premises, and the young lady is represented as having been bitterly persecuted on account of her refusal to discountenance the discarded suitor. The young man becoming aware of this fact, determined to marry at once. Accordingly, procuring a license and the services of the necessarily constituted authority, and withal a good Winchester rifle, he repaired to the abode of the young woman's parents. Encountering the father and the irate uncle in the yard, he bade them "hands off," declaring that they had threatened to do him personal injury, and that in the eyes of the law he would be justified in doing serious execution with his rifle in case they attempted to execute it, and right there, before the gaze of the two astonished belligerents, with one eye fixed on them, the other on the fair one by his side, and with one hand clutching his rifle, and the other grasping that of his affianced, the nuptial knot was tied, and the happy couple departed.

TWO MAINE BOYS AND A BEAR.

From the Boston Traveller.

Capt. Otis Ingraham, of the Sanford steamer Cambridge, is responsible for a bear story, barely within the limits of belief. At Franklin, Me., Thanksgiving Day, two lads armed with rifles went out for a day's sport, when they encountered a bear in a piece of woodland. They tracked him to his den in the side of a ravine, where one of the lads fired at him. The first shot was followed immediately by another from the other lad's rifle. The last shot infuriated the bear, which charged out upon the boys. The elder pushed his rifle-barrel into the bear's throat, and, bracing the stock upon his own chest, endeavored to hold the bear back until his brother should reload. But the bear was too much for the brave boy, and forced his way out of the den. The boys held their ground, and attacked the bear with the butts of their rifles. After a desperate struggle, in which one of the rifle-stocks was shattered, the boys partly stunned the bear, and one of them cut the brute's throat with his hunting-knife. The boys who had this exciting adventure are aged 17 and 15 years.

THE ARTESIAN WELL IN PATERSON.

In drilling the artesian well at Paterson the workmen have come upon quicksand at a depth of 1,200 feet, just after going through red shale and plaster of Paris, which are said usually to precede veins of water in the French artesian wells. The contractor sinking the well says he never before met quicksand at such a depth as this. The sand rushes into the well and chokes the drill so that it is impossible to make satisfactory progress, without piping the whole well, which would be very expensive at the present price of piping. There is an abundance of water, but it does not flow to within several hundred feet of the surface. Work on the well has been temporarily suspended. Much interest has been felt in this enterprise, both on account of the geological information it has been expected to yield, and because many manufacturers wish to see whether a cheap water supply can be obtained in this way.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 5.—The business men of this city have raised the $30,000 asked for as a bonus for extending the Missouri Pacific Railroad to St. Joseph, and have given notice to Jay Gould to that effect. This gift also secures the erection of a union depot in this city early in the coming year. Work on the Marysville and Waterville Extension will begin on Monday, and the line will be completed by Jan. 15. This extends the St. Joseph and Denver Road to Western Kansas.

AN ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A man who said that his name was Thomas G. Bennett was arrested last evening in the Twenty-first Precinct. He was intoxicated, and when the attention of Officer McCarthy was called to him, he was chasing boys with a drawn knife in East Forty-second-street. About 9:15 o'clock Doorman Conwell discovered Bennett hanging in his cell by his suspenders. He cut him down, and although life was nearly extinct, the officers on duty succeeded in resuscitating him.

Dr. Gabriel Wolff, of No. 261 East Tenth-street, was arrested last night on the complaint of Dr. Bartsh, of No. 70 Rivington-street, on charge of prescribing for a child a medicine containing opium in large quantities.

THE ALDERMEN'S SALARIES

IS MR. GEORGE HALL ENTITLED TO HIS WARRANT?

OPINION OF CORPORATION COUNSEL WHITNEY ON THE SUBJECT—WHAT THE MAYOR PROPOSES TO DO.

In response to a request of Mayor Cooper, Corporation Counsel Whitney sent him an opinion yesterday in relation to the duty of omitting Alderman George Hall's name from the pay-roll for the month of November. The Mayor had previously been notified by Mr. Whitney not to sign the warrant for Hall's pay, because his seat was claimed by Jacob A. Hetzel, but Controller Kelly declined to strike out Hall's name because the Board of Aldermen had decided that he was elected to the position, and also on the ground that the questions involved had been decided by Judge Van Brunt in a somewhat similar case. The letter of Mr. Kelly containing his views on the subject was sent by the Mayor to Mr. Whitney, in order not only to have the difficulty settled in relation to Mr. Hall's salary, but also the salaries of all the other Aldermen whose names appear on the same payroll, and who cannot obtain the amounts due them until a new roll is prepared, omitting Mr. Hall's name. The Corporation Counsel in his opinion on the subject, after referring to the conviction of Thomas Boland for the crime of altering election returns, and assuming that this alteration was of such a character as to change the result of the election in Alderman George Hall's district, says that he advised that the salary of Hall be withheld on that ground. He then proceeds as follows:

"The Controller in his communication makes three suggestions:

"*First*—That the title of a de facto officer to the office held by him cannot be questioned except by a proceeding by the Attorney-General in the nature of a quo warranto to try the title to the office, and that the title to the office is not in issue when claim is made or suit is instituted for salary. In this connection the Controller refers to a decision of Mr. Justice Van Brunt in the case of Judge Flanagan.

"Since that opinion was written, the Court of Appeals have announced a different principle. In the case of Dolan against the Mayor, (68 N. Y. Rep., 274,) the court say:

"'It is the settled doctrine in this State that the right to the salary and emoluments of a public office attaches to the true and not to the mere colorable title, and in an action brought by a person claiming to be a public officer for the fees or compensation given by law, his title to the office is in issue, and if that is defective, and another has the real right, although not in possession, plaintiff cannot recover. Actual incumbency, merely, gives no right to the salary or compensation. * * * The principle is that the right follows the true title, and the courts will not aid the intruder by permitting him to recover the compensation which rightfully belongs to another.'

"The opinion of Mr. Justice Van Brunt, referred to by the Corporation Counsel in 1874, may be assumed to have been a correct exposition of the law as it then stood, but, in view of this more recent exposition of the law by the Court of Appeals, cannot be said to be a correct statement of the law at the present time. The law now is that the salary belongs to the rightful, and not to the colorable, title, and that, in a suit for salary, the title to the office is involved; and against a claim by Mr. Hall, a defense that he was not elected would be, if sustained, good.

"It is true that, for the protection of the City, the principle of law is that payment to a de facto officer discharges the City *pro tanto*, as against a claim by the rightful officer; but this is intended to protect the City in case of payment innocently made, and in ignorance of the respective rights of the parties, and to relieve the City from the obligation of trying ex parte the title to the office, wherever there are two claimants, and in an ordinary case it would, doubtless, be the duty of the public authorities to make payment to the person filling the office.

"It is also true that payment to Mr. Hall at the present time would discharge the City from claims of any other party subsequently turning out to be the rightful holder, and whether payment shall be made or refused to him is largely a matter of judgment on the part of the officer, as to the official duty in the premises. In this case a judicial determination has satisfactorily settled that one of the returns upon which the Board of Canvassers acted was fraudulently altered by the Inspectors, and the extent to which it was altered was proved. By examining the result of the canvass made by the Board of County Canvassers, it can easily be ascertained whether such alteration changed the result of the Aldermanic election. If so, the substantial result of the conviction of the Inspector is a judicial determination that Mr. George Hall was not elected to the office which he holds. The City authorities can avail themselves of the provision of law intended to protect them where payments are innocently made to a de facto officer in ignorance of where the true title is, and continue to make payment to Mr. Hall, or, in view of the facts thus judicially determined with reference to the returns, can hold the money for the benefit of the rightful title, as shall seem most wise and just.

"It does not, of course, follow that, as the City would be protected in paying a de facto officer, it should properly do so, in face of satisfactory evidence, judicially determined, that he is not the rightful holder. Such a course would necessarily encourage intrusion into public offices, and it, of course, makes a very strong case against the incumbent's right to salary when a judicial determination has been had that the returns were fraudulently altered, securing the result by which he was declared elected.

"With reference to the provision of the law that the Board of Aldermen should be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, subject, however, to the review of any court of competent jurisdiction, the decision of the board determines simply which of two claimants shall sit in the board and be the de facto officer. The law gives it no binding effect elsewhere. According to the principles announced by the court in Dolan against the Mayor, neither the determination of the Board of Aldermen nor the certificate of the Board of County Canvassers would prevail against the rightful title."

Mayor Cooper, after reading the opinion of Mr. Whitney, said that in order to relieve the Controller from any embarrassment arising from drawing a warrant excluding the pay of Alderman George Hall, he should propose to Mr. Kelly that a separate warrant be drawn for the pay of each Alderman. In this way, the Mayor continued, the injustice of stopping the pay of the whole board because a protest had been filed against the payment of one Alderman would be avoided. Such a course was usual regarding the departmental pay-rolls.

BALBO'S TRIAL BEGUN.

THE ALLEGED MURDERER OF HIS WIFE IN A ROSE-STREET HOVEL.

On the morning of Oct. 1 a young Italian woman, Mrs. Maria Dichaco Balbo, was found dead in her bed in the tenement No. 14 Rose-street. There was a deep wound on the right side of her throat, and a slight one on the left side. A dagger with which the wound had been inflicted lay on the bed. It was evident that she had been murdered. The crime was discovered by the murdered woman's mother, who, going to visit her daughter, had been alarmed by finding the door of her room locked, and then, by looking through a window, had seen Mrs. Balbo lying dead in a pool of blood. Pietro Balbo, the husband of the murdered woman, was known to have been in her room the previous night, and it was also known that he and his wife frequently quarreled. The indications were that he had committed the murder, and that upon leaving the room he had locked the door behind him. Balbo could not be found in this City, and it was ascertained that he had fled. He was pursued, and within a few days was arrested in Wheeling, West Va. Having been brought back to this City, he was speedily indicted for murder in the first degree. He was arraigned in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for trial yesterday. The day was spent in impaneling a jury, and when that was completed the court adjourned until Monday morning.

DR. WHITE'S WILL.

The will of Oliver White, M. D., has been filed and offered for probate in the Surrogate's office. The testator was President and one of the founders of the New-York Academy of Medicine. He gives to Catharine O. Ritter the use of his furniture and household belongings for six months after his death, and directs his Executors to set apart, in trust, the sum of $8,000, the income of which is to be devoted to her maintenance for life. At her death one-fourth of the principal is to be given to his brother, Samuel White, in trust, the income to be used in keeping the fence railing of Avondell Cemetery, at Somers, Westchester County, in repair; the other three-fourths to be held in trust, and the income to be paid to the Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Somers, whoever he may be. To the Presbyterian Hospital in the City of New-York he gives $1,000 and all the medical books and book-cases of his library; to the New-York Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men he gives $500, and $500 to the building fund of the New-York Academy of Medicine. All the rest of his estate he bequeaths to his brothers Louis H., John P., and Samuel White, a sister, and some nieces and nephews. The three brothers named are appointed Executors.

SUDDEN DEATHS IN BROOKLYN.

Margaret Scully, aged 45 years, was found dead in bed at No. 159 North Fourth-street, yesterday morning. She had been drinking hard for some time.

Sarah Thompson, aged 45, died suddenly in a shanty in the rear of No. 152 Steuben-street on Thursday night. Her only companion for some time has been her 12-year-old son.

Margaret Killeen, aged 46, died suddenly at her residence, No. 195 Franklin-street, yesterday.

A YOUNG TRAMP'S STORY.

John Jolly, aged 18 years, called at the Fulton-Street Police Station, in Brooklyn, on Thursday, suffering from a severe wound in his right arm, which demanded prompt medical attendance. He said that he had no home, and for some weeks had been tramping through New-Jersey looking for work. On Wednesday night, while about four miles from Port Jervis, he attempted to steal a ride in a passing freight train, but, falling into a ditch, one of the wheels passed over his arm. The train was stopped, but the conductor refused to let him ride to Port Jervis, as he had no money to pay his fare. He walked to the latter place and woke up a man in a shanty, who took him to a doctor and had his injury attended to, and also provided him with a bed in a hotel, and gave him money to buy his breakfast in the morning and pay his way to Brooklyn. When he reached the latter city he went to the house of his grandmother, Mrs. Neefeldt, at No. 317 Bedford-avenue, but she refused to receive him, and, not knowing where else to go, he went to the station-house. Capt. Riley had him removed to St. Catharine's Hospital, and, having made an investigation, found that his story was true.

A QUESTION OF AUTHORITY.

HAVE THE POLICE ANY POWER IN THE PUBLIC PARKS?

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, a long opinion was received from the Counsel to the Corporation in relation to the powers and duties of the regular Police force within the parks and public squares in this City, which are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks. The opinion of Mr. Whitney was asked by the Board of Police, under the following circumstances: On the afternoon of Sunday, the 20th of last July, Patrolman William Hahn, of the Thirty-second Precinct, saw Charles Stefani, a bar-keeper in the hotel kept by Mrs. B. C. L. Schedler, at High Bridge Park, serving out beer to customers in the bar-room, and attempted to arrest him for violating the Excise law. Park Policeman Lynch interfered and prevented the arrest, claiming that Patrolman Hahn had no right to make an arrest on territory under the jurisdiction of the Park Department. Mrs. Schedler also claims that she had the authority of Park Commissioner Lane to sell liquor. Hahn did not persist in making the arrest, but the next day Stefani was arrested on a warrant issued by a Police magistrate, and was held to bail for trial. Since that time a correspondence on the subject was indulged in by the Police Commissioners on the one hand and Park Commissioner Lane on the other hand, and the question was finally referred to the Corporation Counsel. In his opinion, Mr. Whitney holds that the act of 1870 gave the Police Department the same powers and duties in relation to the parks as they had in every other portion of the City, but by the act of 1871 these powers were transferred to the Department of Parks, and the preservation of the peace and the enforcement of all laws and ordinances are now vested exclusively in that department, which was authorized to organize a police force, and was given exclusive power to govern, manage, and control the parks. In conclusion, Mr. Whitney says:

"I do not desire to be understood as expressing the opinion that members of the Police force cannot under any circumstances make arrests in the parks. Cases undoubtedly sometimes occur in which members of the Police force, and even private citizens, may make such arrests. But I am of the opinion that the Police Department is not responsible for the policing of the different parks, and has no duty in relation thereto. I think this view of the matter is fully sustained by the provisions of the act of 1871, and I certainly should, in the absence of judicial decisions, be unwilling to take any other view, because if the duty of policing the parks rests with the Police Department, that department has certainly been very derelict in its duty for a number of years past. So far, however, as the matter of selling liquor in the parks on Sundays is concerned, it does not seem to me that the question submitted is one of any great practical importance. It appears that Mrs. Schedler's bar-keeper was subsequently arrested upon a warrant issued by a Police magistrate, and if complaints are made of the sale of liquor on Sundays in parks, this course can easily be pursued in other instances. But, in my opinion, it is not the duty of the Police Department or Police force to prevent the sale of liquor in the different parks on Sunday, nor to arrest persons engaged in making such sales, and I advise that in such cases arrests should be made, if at all, only upon warrants issued by the Police magistrates."

The park policemen have heretofore guarded the parks and public squares during the day, and the regular Police force during the night, with the exception of the Central Park, which is patrolled by the park policeman both night and day. It is probable that the Police Commissioners, under the decision quoted above, will withdraw the night patrols from Union, Madison, Washington, and Tompkins squares, and allow the Park Commissioners to provide for their care, both day and night, in the future.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

A TRANSFER OF BALANCES ASKED FOR THE STREET-CLEANING BUSINESS.

The Board of Police met yesterday, and Commissioner French was elected Acting President until the next meeting. A communication was received from Postmaster James complaining of delays to the mail wagons, caused by the blockade in the down-town streets, and asking the assistance of the Police in facilitating the movements of the mail wagons to and from the Post Office. The matter was referred to the Superintendent. On motion of Commissioner Voorhis, Commissioners French, MacLean, and Voorhis were appointed a Committee on Rules and Discipline, to which should be referred all applications for promotions, transfers and assignments to special duty, and all matters pertaining to the discipline of the department. A resolution was adopted asking the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to transfer $5,976 61 from the appropriation for the payment of the salaries of policemen, and which is not needed for that purpose, to the appropriation for the payment of the salaries of clerks and employes, the fund for that purpose being exhausted.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Street-cleaning, it was resolved to advertise for sale the steam-tugs U. S. Grant and William Parks, as they are not of sufficient power for profitable use in towing loaded scows to sea, and all the employes on the tugs were dismissed, their services being no longer required. It was also resolved that there shall be one foreman and one watchman in each precinct, the former to receive $900 and the latter $750 per annum, and to perform their duties under the direct supervision of the Chairman of the Committee on Street-cleaning. By the adoption of a resolution offered by Commissioner Voorhis, the power of appointing, removing, transferring, and assigning to duty all laborers and other employes of the Bureau of Street-cleaning who receive per diem pay for their services was vested in the Chairman of the Committee on Street-cleaning.

Commissioner Wheeler brought up the case of Capt. Williams, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, charged with having assaulted one Charles W. Smith during the parade of the First Division in Madison-square on the 15th of October, and moved that the complaint against the Captain be dismissed. Commissioner Voorhis asked to be excused from voting on this motion, as the trial of the complaint had nearly reached its conclusion before he became a member of the board, and he had not heard the entire testimony in the case. He was excused, and the motion to dismiss the complaint was adopted, Commissioners French and Wheeler voting in the affirmative, and Commissioner MacLean in the negative.

PETER COOPER TO PRESIDENT HAYES.

The venerable Peter Cooper has addressed a third open letter to President Hayes on the subject of the currency. Mr. Cooper says that instead of having legislation to establish justice, it now appears by the laws that have been passed that nearly the whole course of financial legislation since the close of the rebellion has been so manifestly cruel and unjust that it seems impossible to find an apology for those who have taken an active part in framing and passing laws so directly in violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution. Mr. Cooper declares that the most cruel of all the laws that have been passed was the one that took from the people their money made legal by all the forms of law known to the Government of this country. When the war ended the exact amount found in circulation was known, and that amount should have been declared the permanent, unfluctuating measure of all values for all coming time, and never allowed to be increased or diminished only as per capita, with the increase or the diminution of the inhabitants of our country. "In my late appeal," he says, "to all legislators and religious teachers, I demonstrated a fact which cannot be disproved, viz., that all the legal money paid out by the Government for labor and property during the war was, beyond all controversy, the people's money. This money, having been wrongfully taken from the people, must, in order to establish justice, be given back to them in the purchase of all the outstanding interest-bearing bonds of the Government, in exact accordance with the law under which they were released." Mr. Cooper says that the nearest approach that can now be made to the establishment of justice in the regulation of the currency would be to pay off the national debt by an issue of legal-tender money, which would stop the interest of so much debt, and have one form of money for all purposes throughout the country. The advantages of paying off the debt in this way would be many and great. It would throw back into the hands of the people the money which rightfully belonged to them and was wrongfully taken; and the money thus returned would start all kinds of enterprise. Nothing, adds Mr. Cooper, can be more certain than that we can never have a continued prosperity so long as we use a paper currency which promises to pay silver and gold on demand.

NET COTTON RECEIPTS.

The net receipts of cotton at the below-named ports from Sept. 1, 1879, to date inclusive, were as follows:

	Bales.		Bales.
Galveston	274,106	Boston	80,841
New-Orleans	594,492	Providence	5,455
Mobile	175,809	Philadelphia	10,756
Savannah	437,081	City and West Point	116,997
Charleston	286,544	Brunswick	2,709
Wilmington	56,251	Port Royal	20,104
Norfolk	275,206	Pensacola	151
Baltimore	4,539	Indianola	4,807
New-York	49,186		
Total			2,570,174

A TELEPHONIC SWINDLER.

Edward L. Hebbard, of No. 81 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, an employe of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, obtained $50 from Messrs. Lastrade & Doolittle, of No. 197 Duane-street, on the 15th ult., by presenting an order purporting to be signed by one Edward Shaw, an alleged collector of the company. There was no such person as Shaw employed by the company in the capacity represented. Hebbard was indicted for grand larceny, and when called to the bar of the General Sessions yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Herring he pleaded not guilty. On the trial it appeared he had used the regular printed form of contract prepared by this company, upon which he had secured the signature of Dr. Norvin Green, President of the company. On this contract were forged the names of Lastrade & Doolittle, and the agreement being, apparently, a bona fide one, a telephonic apparatus was set up in the establishment of Lastrade & Doolittle. Hebbard had another agreement, in which it was stipulated that instead of the usual payment of $10 a month for the use of the instrument, $50 was to be paid. The prisoner received the money, but the artifice was subsequently discovered. Hebbard was found guilty, but, being a young man of previous good character, Judge Gildersleeve sent him to the State Reformatory at Elmira.

COLLISION IN THE SOUND.

TWO SCHOONERS DAMAGED OFF BLACK ROCK —OTHER MARINE DISASTERS.

A collision occurred in the Sound off Black Rock late last evening between two schooners, one of which was severely injured. At 11 o'clock the Oregon, Capt. Henderson, with a cargo of coal from Hoboken, consigned to Fall River, was proceeding up the Sound, when another schooner was seen bearing down on her. It was too late to avoid a collision, and a moment afterward the stranger, which proved to be the Marble Rose, of Philadelphia, struck the Oregon amidships on the starboard side. The mainmast of the latter was broken off close to the deck, and both fore and main sails were torn to pieces. Her planking on the starboard side was cut badly from the rail down to the water-mark, and the schooner began to leak. As soon as the wreck was cleared away, she proceeded to City Island, where she will be repaired. The Marble Rose lost her flying jib and foretop-mast. The schooner L. & M. Knowles, which arrived from Havana yesterday, was caught in the end of a hurricane off Cape Canaveral on Nov. 13. Her sails were blown away, and the rigging was torn badly. A leak was sprung, which proved to be of a dangerous nature, and Capt. Tibbitts decided to put into Charleston, where he arrived on the 17th. After making all necessary repairs the schooner sailed again on the 17th. Her voyage from Charleston was very stormy, and owing to the head gales and seas met with, it occupied 18 days. Capt. Ahrens, of the ship Lina, which arrived from Rouen yesterday, says that he experienced a severe gale, from north-east and north-west on the 14th. After blowing with great force for 24 hours, the wind went round to the south-west, and continued from that direction for 8 hours. The lower maintop-sail and several of the light sails were blown away. The Norwegian bark Alida, from Antwerp, lost one of her seamen on Nov. 5. Theodore Anderson, who had been sent to the foretop-sail yard to assist in reefing the sail, lost his hold when the vessel gave a heavy roll to leeward, and fell into the water. Everything was done to rescue the man, which lay in the power of the crew, but he sank out of sight and was drowned. He was 25 years of age, and a native of Sweden. A south-east gale set in on the 15th, and lasted for 36 hours, during which time several sails were lost. The brig Nellie Husted, bound from Surinam, for Boston, put into this port in distress late on Thursday evening. Her mainmast had been badly sprung during a violent gale on the 15th. Capt. Peterson, of the bark Martin Luther, which arrived from London yesterday, reports severe south-westerly storms. The bulwarks were stove in by the heavy seas, and several sails were split. The bark Ella Christie, which arrived from Cuba yesterday, was 170 days on the passage, and was obliged to put into St. Helena for a fresh supply of provisions. She was retarded by a series of light winds and calms in the Indian Ocean. A great deal of bad weather was met with after the bark had passed the Cape of Good Hope.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE CITY COLLEGE AND ITS COMMERCIAL COURSE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Through your valuable paper permit me to apprise the actual friends of the above institution of the threatened abolition of the commercial course. I am a graduate of the commercial, and have been a student in the collegiate, course, and I found the most decided benefits derived from the commercial. I believe it will be detrimental to both college and students to have this branch of instruction withdrawn. I make an earnest appeal in its defense, and urge its thousand friends to rally in its behalf.

VERITAS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1879.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A movement is now in progress to abolish book-keeping, phonography, and penmanship from the College of the City of New-York. I have attended the college and studied the above-named branches, and am now using them with success; and I for one earnestly protest against abolishing such useful and important studies. I hope this movement will not be successful. Let the public do all in their power to check it.

'79.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 5, 1879.

STEAM-BOAT RACING AGAIN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is there any way to prevent the racing of the Harlem boats, Harlem and Sylvan Dell? The scene on this morning's trip down, 8:15, below Grand-street, was anything but pleasant to those of weak nerves. I don't know who was to blame, but it certainly had the appearance at one time of a collision. I have no preference—patronize both lines—I wish to travel safely, however, and if it is the purpose to continue the racing I shall avoid the boats hereafter.

HARLEM.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1879.

THE COST OF LIVING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please give your views on the following: A man pays $1,200 a year for rent for a neat house; he spends $2,000 a year for household and family expenses—which it must be admitted is a moderate allowance. Now, do you realize that it requires a capital of $80,000 to furnish the above? There is something wrong; either the rate of interest is too low, or rent and living expenses too high. One could in old times dream of retirement with $25,000 or $30,000, but he must now give up Utopia and slave till the end. Will the matter right itself? How, with rents and provisions getting dearer every day?

ECONOMIST.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1879.

THE CASE AGAINST DAVENPORT.

THE OLD CHARGE TO BE STRICKEN OUT AND A NEW ONE INSERTED.

The proceeding instituted by Tammany Hall, and conducted by Gen. George W. Wingate and C. Ellery Anderson, for the removal from office of John I. Davenport as United States Commissioner and as Chief Supervisor of Elections, came before Judge Blatchford again, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday. The petitioners applied for leave to substitute a new charge and specifications against the respondent as Chief Supervisor, in which he is accused of improper conduct at and prior to the election of 1878, in his course toward persons claiming to have been naturalized in 1868, in the Supreme and Superior Courts. They also applied for leave to take further proof on such proposed new charge. The motion was opposed by Col. George Bliss, who claimed that the petitioners, having already closed their case, should not be allowed to make new charges or take further testimony until the old charges had been disposed of. The court directed that the old charge and specifications be stricken out and the new one inserted, and gave leave to the respondent to demur or to answer to the new charge. The petitioners also moved to compel Mr. Davenport to proceed forthwith before the Referee, in producing the testimony for the defense on the charges against him as Commissioner. This motion was opposed, on the ground that all the charges were originally presented, and are now held jointly against him in his official positions, and that he should not be compelled to put in his proofs until the prosecution rest their testimony. The court denied this motion of the petitioners.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The steam-ships Celtic, of the White Star Line, the General Werder, of the North German Lloyd, and the Devonia, of the Anchor Line, will sail for Europe to-day. Major Roderick Campbell, Prof. Thomas M. Chase, and the Rev. Joseph E. Smith are among the passengers of the Celtic. The latter two are colored gentlemen, who are going out under the auspices of the American Missionary Society. To-day's saloon lists are as follows:

In steam-ship Celtic, for Liverpool.—R. S. Waring, Mrs. Waring, and three children, Miss M. J. Waring, Mrs. Clairmont and maid, Alfred Lindsay, G. Le Dickin, L. M. Mather, Robert C. Grant, W. H. Meredith, J. Blackley, Richard Salembier, Mrs. H. F. Thornburgh, William M. Macpherson, Mrs. Macpherson, Major Roderick Campbell, Frederick J. Nevins, H. K. S. Williams, F. L. Stote, Mrs. C. A. Brown, Miss Mortimer, Prof. Thomas M. Chase, the Rev. Joseph E. Smith, John Whitehead, John J. Todd, G. C. Hale, L. P. Hollander, Mrs. L. Schnarr and two children, A. J. Hahmann, R. H. H. Alexander, C. H. Moore, S. J. Swan, Howard Gibb, J. Richmond, Frank Henriques, Warner Sherwood, Mrs. Sherwood, William Henry, S. S. Chillingworth, Charles Stonehouse, C. L. Horack, Capt. Ponsonby Shaw, P. S. Barns, P. Thomas Gibb, Edward George, Henry P. Cope, Master S. Cope, James Dennison, F. Bradbury, A. E. Bull, F. C. Cleave, T. R. Dysart, W. C. Dysart, J. Dysart, A. Barlow, A. Barnard, Thomas Beausent.

In steam-ship Devonia, for Glasgow.—James Aitken, John G. Edmonds, Henry M. Atkinson, Leonard A. Batchelder, John Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, Miss Guthrie, Miss J. Shortridge, Richard Martin, Edward Whitwell, G. Wilken, Joseph K. Smith, William Storey, Mrs. Storey.

In steam-ship General Werder, for Bremen.—The Rev. D. T. E. Vermilye, T. Edward Vermilye, Jr., Charles G. Backwood, Rudolph Strahl, Gustav Classen, F. Victor, Gustav Harder, Mr. Homung and family, Richard Bahmann, Isaac L. Rousheim.

RIVER THIEVES AT WORK.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Patrolman Lally, of the Ninth Precinct, while on duty at the foot of West Tenth-street, noticed two men on the barge Sisters, loaded with iron, in the act of transferring a portion of the cargo of the barge to a small boat lying alongside. At the approach of the policeman the men jumped into their boat, and, throwing the iron overboard, started to row away. The policeman called on them to halt. One of the thieves fired upon the policeman, but without effect. The fire was returned by the policeman, but with what result could not be ascertained. The men rowed off in their boat and were soon out of sight.

TRYING BANK OFFICERS

BONDS THAT "HAD NO EXISTENCE IN FACT."

TESTIMONY AGAINST THE OFFICERS OF THE MECHANICS' AND LABORERS' SAVINGS BANK, OF JERSEY CITY.

The trial of the officers and Directors of the Mechanics' and Laborers' Savings Bank of Jersey City, who are charged with conspiracy to defraud the depositors, was resumed before Judge Garretson yesterday. Counselor Washington B. Williams, the Receiver of the bankrupt concern, continued his testimony, identifying a variety of statements made by Secretary Donelan at various times as to the bank's affairs. Some of them were read by District Attorney McGill. Others by ex-Judge Hoffman, who aids him in the prosecution. To three of the statements Mr. Abbett objected, that, having been made by Donelan after the bank had closed and the conspiracy had been ended, they were not competent evidence against the other defendants. The court admitted them as evidence against Donelan, their effect on the cases of those on trial with him to be determined by the future developments of the case.

The first statement was one read at a meeting of depositors held in December, 1878, a month or six weeks after the bank had suspended. It purports to show the assets and liabilities of the bank as the bank books indicated them. The assets were, according to this paper, $223,409 83; liabilities, $251,887 07, showing a deficit of $28,477 24. In a note at the foot, Mr. Donelan states that worthless securities, included in the statement as assets, make the deficit figure up to $101,000.

In a subsequent statement, prepared for Mr. Williams, Mr. Donelan adds that of the $21,000 cash included in the assets, $14,000 has been carried forward by him on the books, from the accounts of Treasurer Halliman, who was his predecessor in office, and $10,000 of Goverment bonds, which figured among the assets, had "no existence in fact."

Then there were read two statements prepared by Donelan for the semi-annual meetings in 1878, (when, as the State claims, the Directors knew the bank to be in olvent,) showing an apparent surplus of $7,000.

The next paper offered was a statement made by Donelan to Mr. Williams, showing the worthless securities held by the bank as assets.

The court admitted the paper for what it was worth against all the defendants, and ex-Judge Hoffman read it. It contained a list of 50 securities, pronounced worthless, representing $115,516 22 of the bank's assets.

"Did you," asked Counselor Collins, on cross-examination, "believe from your examination that the defendants, excepting Halliard, had not been dishonest in their connection with the bank?"

"We object," exclaimed ex-Judge Hoffman. "It is equivalent to asking the witness if he believes the defendants innocent or guilty," said Judge Garretson, "and the witness need not answer."

Watson F. Van Camp, who, by direction of Secretary of State Kelsey, examined the bank's books, testified that on Oct. 10, 1878, a month before the bank's suspension, he had an interview with Dr. O'Callaghan, one of the defendants. "He agreed with me," the witness continued, "that the bank affairs were in bad condition. He was very much exercised over the matter, and said he would rather lose $10,000 than that the bank should go under. He said that if Mr. Halliard could make a sale to Bishop Corrigan of some property owned by Halliard near the Catholic Cemetery, the bank might be saved. At a later conversation both Donelan and O'Callaghan asked me to defer my report. On Oct. 24 I met O'Callaghan at Mr. Donelan's house. There the Doctor told me that the Bishop had declined to buy, and the bank could not be saved. He said that if the indebtedness of Mr. Halliard could be made good, the bank would not be bankrupt. Donelan said that on Jan. 31, 1878, the Finance Committee, having ascertained Halliard's indebtedness to be $67,095 73, had made a settlement with him. Halliard had given as security for his indebtedness, a mortgage on his cemetery property for $20,000, three life insurance policies of $5,000 each, and his personal note for $32,095 73."

Jacob Dunning, an expert, who is engaged in setting up the books, said that he had discovered the entire business of the bank from the time of its organization, represented by the following figures:

Total special deposits	$5,338,089 91
Total drafts	5,333,130 28
Balance	$4,959 63
Total savings bank deposits	$2,199,635 53
Total drafts	1,987,904 96
Balance	$211,730 57

The trial will be resumed on Monday.

THE PEACE SOCIETY.

IT OFFERS GEN. GRANT A RECEPTION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. Alfred H. Love has addressed the following letter to Gen. Grant:

Nov. 18, 1879.

Ulysses S. Grant, care of Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Ill.:

RESPECTED FRIEND: Many of your friends who are not connected with military companies, and who do not seek political positions, desire to testify their appreciation of your eminent services in behalf of peace. You will recollect our pleasant communications while you were in office, and we will never forget the encouragement you gave us in your first inaugural address, and then on frequent occasions for the Indian peace policy, the arbitrations with foreign powers, the care of the Modoc children, and similar peaceful movements, and while abroad your excellent remarks at Birmingham, England, and in China and Japan. Can you give us an evening or an hour or two when you visit this city? Our reception would be comparatively a plain one, and yet a very sincere one. When you come to this city next month you will see the same familiar military display. Already the Academy of Music is planned so that every person admitted to the desirable seats must be in uniform. We have formed an opinion that you care less for this grand display than for the sincere friendship and welcome home again of your true friends. Not that the same feeling may not animate all, but if you can give your peace friends the opportunity to meet you and to refer to those noblest acts of your life, which have advanced the cause of Christian civilization, we shall be pleased to be informed at your earliest convenience. Lucretia Mott and some of the veterans in the cause of liberty and peace still remain with us, and Philadelphia seems a proper place for a meeting of those who love the highest purposes of our lives, and if less formal and less ostentatious, equally genuine and appreciative.

Very respectfully, your friend,

ALFRED H. LOVE,

President of the Universal Peace Union.

To the above Gen. Grant replied as follows:

GALENA, Ill., Nov. 26, 1879.

Alfred H. Love, President Universal Peace Union:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 18th of November, asking if I can give your society an evening or an hour during my visit to Philadelphia, only reached me yesterday. It will afford me much pleasure to comply with your request. The time can be better arranged after my arrival in Philadelphia, and had better be fixed for the daytime. It is probable the few evenings I expect to be in Philadelphia before going to New-York City are already assigned. With many thanks for the kind expressions in your letter, I am, with great respect,

U. S. GRANT.

WOULD NOT BE BULL-DOZED.

From the New-Haven Journal.

A clergyman of prominence was relating to a friend recently some experiences he had years ago of Rockland, the place made famous by the murder of Mary Stannard. He was then a young preacher attending the Wesleyan Divinity School, and went to Rockland to preach in the Methodist church there. He was warned that no minister could preach there without being subjected to serious interruption. He ascended the pulpit, and before expounding addressed his congregation, saying he had heard that it was quite common for a preacher to be interrupted and annoyed while preaching, and that he did not propose to be so treated, and if any disorderly conduct should appear, the offender would be turned over to the local authorities and punished. The preacher relates that he had a very attentive, interested, and orderly congregation, and was congratulating himself as he passed out, when he was suddenly confronted by an old citizen in the aisle, who, declaring that he liked grit, insisted that there was one passage in the discourse that needed tinkering. The inquirer being manifestly one liking argument solely for argument's sake, and disputations by nature, the young preacher good-naturedly indefinitely postponed the subject, and the inquirer retired much dissatisfied and looking, as the Pastor laughingly remarked, *as though he would like to square off and settle it by an immediate test of muscle.*

A FRESH OUTRAGE ON THE IRISH.

A Hibernian correspondent writes to the London *Daily News*: "In the last issue of *Punch* there appears an extraordinary waiter, who calls breakfast 'brikfast,' says 'lise' for 'lies,' 'expicts' for 'expect,' and in whose mouth 'eggs' become 'iggs.' As such liberties with the Queen's English are apparently assumed to be consequences of an Irish bringing-up, I wish, being well acquainted with every patois of my native island, to say that not a single person within its bounds would pronounce any one of these words in such a way. The correct writing of Irish brogue may not seem at first sight a very valuable accomplishment. But it is a fact that this dialect is extensively essayed by English writers, and whatever is worth doing it is proper to do well. Besides, absurd attempts resulting in a jargon never spoken by any people in any place are calculated to destroy in the eyes of Irish readers whatever merit the production may otherwise possess. To enable Saxon writers to hold the mirror up to nature in this respect, I shall, with your permission, call attention to a few of their habitual offenses against bog-trotting orthoepy. To begin with the substitution of the sound of short i for that of short e, as saying 'pin' for 'pen,' I wish to say that this is confined to a limited number of words, and that the *Punch* jokist quoted above has been so peculiarly unfortunate as not to be right in a single instance. I shall next notice—the most fruitful source of errors—the change of the sound of long e to that of long a, as 'stale' for 'steal.' It may be laid down as a general rule that this occurs with the e long and the diphthong ea, but never with ie or ee. Thus, while 'meal' would be called 'male,' 'meet' would be pronounced correctly; 'piece' invariably gets the right sound, while 'peace' is often pronounced 'pace.' There are, however, exceptions, the words, deer, steer, fear, &c., and some others, being invariably pronounced correctly. Thirdly, I wish to remark that *h* or *t* is never thickened by the sound of *h* unless when *r* follows in the same syllable; thus, though 'butter' might be called 'butther,' 'button' would never be sounded 'butthon,' as I have sometimes seen it written by jokists and storyists. The Punchite makes his waiter address the gentleman as 'yes.' This word is never used in addressing a single person, being, as it were, a sort of plural formed by adding *s* to *ye* or *you*. In conclusion, I shall astonish some rising littérateurs and their readers by asserting boldly that a larger proportion of Irish than of English people speak correct and grammatical English; that patriotic Home Rulers do not make 'speeches,' and that that much-quoted ecclesiastic the 'praste' has no existence."

TESTING BUTTER BLINDFOLDED.

From the Montreal Witness.

The *Gazette's* commercial editor tells a story of a blindfolded judge of butter, who was taken into the cellar of a William-street provision merchant, who stated he had some Kamouraska butter there which could not be distinguished from Eastern Townships. The judge was given several samples to taste, and one he declared to be Eastern Townships, another Brockville, another Kamouraska, and so on until nine distinct kinds of butter had been detected, "but," says the writer, "upon his sight being released from bondage, he beheld on the cellar floor before him a package of genuine Kamouraska bored nine time, which he had called by so many different names."

A CURIOUS WILL.

From the Baltimore Sun, Dec. 4.

The following rather curiously-phrased will is on record in the Orphans' Court of Baltimore City, dated July 5, 1864, in Washington City. It is doubtful, however, if the most skillful lawyer could have expressed the testator's meaning more certainly or concisely: "I, Patrick Colman, on my death-bed, as I expect, I give from under my hand all my property and all I possess to my wife, Elizabeth Colman, for to be controller of all until her last will. And then for her to make six divids of what she will possess and give each one of my children an equal divide. Given from under my hand, as above stated, in my presence." It is signed and witnessed.

DECISIONS IN THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Daniels.

Drake vs. Lawrence.—There should be added to the bill the sum of $15 for proceedings after notice and before trial. (Code, sec. 307, sub. 1.) In all other respects the adjustment seems to have been proper.

By Judge Brady.

Wyckoff vs. Brown.—I think the plaintiff is entitled to the appointment of a Receiver to collect moneys earned by the defendant, and appearing upon his register and not paid to him up to the time of the presentation of his petition in bankruptcy, unless they were, by such proceedings in bankruptcy, transferred to the Assignee appointed, if any one was named for that purpose. Ordered accordingly.

Roosevelt vs. Struber.—The item of $30 was improperly allowed and must be deducted.

Wilson vs. Rice.—Appeal sustained and item of $25 stricken out.

Gourley vs. Craig.—Motion denied, but without costs.

Francis vs. Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company.—This motion is denied because it does not appear that the different defendants had different and distinct defenses in which costs could be allowed, if at all. No costs on this motion granted.

Hynes vs. Ely.—Motion denied, on the ground that the plaintiff's insolvency is not established. Ten dollars costs to abide event.

Brumley vs. Murick.—This motion is granted because the defendant did not move for a reference, but permitted the cause to be placed on the calendar and continued there. It was necessarily there if regularly there.

Stearns vs. Asmus.—See rule 52 as to guardian's affidavit.

Bostwick vs. House.—The papers do not show that the discretion vested in the Justice presiding was abused. If there were merits in the answer some evidence should have been given on this motion to sustain it; the answer is a very extraordinary, if not ingenious one. Motion denied.

Conner vs. Edwards.—Order sustained and examination adjourned to Dec. 6, 1879, at 10:30 A. M.

Pinto vs. Mead.—Give notice.

Baldwin vs. Baldwin.—Order granted.

Granted.—Savage vs. McCotty; Hofheimer vs. Nibbett; Macaulay vs. Read; Colgate vs. Whitman.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Barrett.

Lamb vs. Lamb.—Exceptions overruled, and judgment for plaintiff.

Hewlett vs. Cohn et al.—Findings signed.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Low et al. vs. Hart.—Judgment for plaintiffs. Opinion.

Weber vs. Weber et al.—Complaint dismissed upon the merits. Opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

More, &c., vs. Durr.—Order signed.

Harward et al. vs. Bertaux.—Order settled.

By Judge Speir.

Tabor vs. Van Tassell et al.—This motion must be denied.

Frank et al. vs. Chemical National Bank.—Undertaking approved.

Armstrong vs. Shaffner.—Order for commission.

In the Matter of the Application of Christian.—Application granted.

The Trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan House vs. Becker.—Order confirming Referee's report of sale.

Fallon vs. Garrett et al.—Reference ordered.

Dunn et al. vs. Sullivan.—Order opening default and restoring cause to calendar.

Oppenheimer vs. Jamulowsky.—Order granted.

Fait vs. Mulholland et al.—Order substituting attorney.

Orders Granted.—Hovey vs. Greuthal; Radcliffe vs. Pierce; Ferguson vs. Voorhis; Seguin vs. Tholler; Joseph vs. Macgregor; Morewood vs. Snyder; Henderson vs. Savage.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

In re Reilly and another, &c.—I will hear counsel as to this matter.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sheridan.

Cornell vs. Heyman.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Wabel vs. Dinsmore.—Complaint dismissed, with costs, and $10 costs of motion.

Levi vs. Levy.—Motion denied on defendant paying $10 costs and submitting to the examination.

Motions Granted.—Levide vs. Jacobs; Schmidt vs. Weltech.

Orders Entered.—Lyons vs. Cahaley; O'Donnell vs. Jones; Whalen vs. Quinlan; Hoffman vs. Reilly; Murtreen vs. Duncan; Thalmessinger vs. The Second-Avenue Railroad Company.

Pedersen vs. Silva.—Judgment for plaintiff.

By Judge Sinnott.

Orders Signed and Filed.—Germania Bank vs. Koch; Forse vs. Barker; White vs. Lynes; Cook vs. Totten; Clancey vs. Terhune.

Decisions Filed.—Hanland vs. Meagher; Norris vs. Barrows; New vs. Ring; Leavitt vs. Isslin.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

By Judge McAdam.

Judgments Filed.—Radley vs. Bean; Steubner vs. Robinson; Rattenschmidt vs. Spencer.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 5.—Cotton very firm; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅜c.; net receipts, 5,476 bales; gross, 5,712 bales; exports, to the Continent, 3,039 bales; coastwise, 3,121 bales; sales, 1,900 bales; last evening, 900 bales; stock, 95,843 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 34,165 bales; gross, 35,639 bales; exports, to the Continent, 20,276 bales; coastwise, 17,206 bales; sales, 14,200 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 13,334 bales; gross, 14,260 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,969 bales; coastwise, 3,915 bales; sales, 10,000 bales; stock, 245,368 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 55,017 bales; gross, 62,422 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 27,838 bales; to France, 12,338 bales; to the Continent, 9,277 bales; coastwise, 15,527 bales; sales, 58,450 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 5.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 4,676 bales; gross, 4,696 bales; exports, coastwise, 159 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 66,175 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 22,564 bales; gross, 22,564 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,020 bales; to the Continent, 10,681 bales; coastwise, 5,446 bales; sales, 14,500 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 5.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 4,049 bales; gross, 4,255 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,380 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 50,834 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 18,906 bales; gross, 18,912 bales; exports, coastwise, 6,526 bales; sales, 20,800 bales.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 5.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11⅞c.@12c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; receipts, 1,809 bales; sales, 1,099 bales; stock, 1879, 6,859 bales; 1878, 13,733 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 6,878 bales; shipments, 7,462 bales; sales, 6,629 bales.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 5—12:30 P. M.—United States 4½ ₱ cent. bonds, 109; new 5s, 105⅛. New-Jersey Central, 77; New-Jersey Central Consols, 106¼; Erie, 39¾; do. preferred, 69; Illinois Central, 102½; Pennsylvania Central, 52½; Reading, 35⅞; British Consols, 97 7-16 for money, and 97½ for the account.

1:30 P. M.—*Paris advices quote 3 ₱ cent. Rentes 82f. 45c. for the account.*

2:30 P. M.—Erie, 40⅛.

4 P. M.—United States 4½ ₱ cent. bonds, 109¼; new 5s, 105⅞. Erie, 40¼; Illinois Central, 103; Pennsylvania Central, 52; Reading, 36. Paris advices quote 3 ₱ cent. Rentes, 82f. 50c. for the account.

4:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 7¼d. ₱ gallon. Spirits of Petroleum, 7d.@7½d. ₱ gallon.

5:30 P. M.—Silver is quoted to-day at 52 13-16d. ₱ ounce.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—Exchange on London, 25f. 24½c. for checks.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5—1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6 15-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6 31-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 7 1-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 7 3-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 7 7-32d. Breadstuffs steady; Corn, 5s. 9d.@5s. 9½d. ₱ cental for new Mixed Western.

3:30 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firm. Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 7 5-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 7¼d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 7d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 7 1-16d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 6,100 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 7⅛d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 7 3-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 7 9-32d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed strong. Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 7 1-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 7 3-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 7 3-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 7 9-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 7 5-16d. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 7⅛d. ₱ gallon.

HAVRE, Dec. 5.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 82f. 50c. ₱ 50 kilos.

ANTWERP, Dec. 5.—Petroleum, 23f. for fine Pale American. Wilcox's Lard closed at 108f. ₱ 100 kilos.

BREMEN, Dec. 5.—Petroleum, 8 marks 75 pfennigs.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 5, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	30	Leather, sides	17,296
B. E. Peas, bags	145	Spirits Turp., bbls	84
Beans, bbls	638	Resin, bbls	1,206
Bees-wax, pks	2	Oil, bbls	50
Cotton, bales	17,449	Oil-cake, pks	3,375
Cot'n-se'd-meal, b'gs	80	Oil, Lard, bbls	48
Cot'n-se'd-cake, b'gs	300	Pea-nuts, bags	1,519
Copper, cakes	158	Pecans, pks	1,304
Dried Fruit, pks	72	Pork, pks	2,381
Eggs, pks	837	Beef, pks	153
Flour, bbls	17,319	Cut-meats, pks	7,381
Corn-meal, bbls	125	Lard, tcs	3,654
Wheat, bushels	156,117	Butter, pks	3,178
Corn, bushels	74,950	Cheese, pks	8,007
Oats, bushels	20,700	Dressed Hogs, No	85
Rye, bushels	10,700	Rice, tcs	518
Malt, bushels	17,950	Rice-chaff, bags	132
Barley, bushels	69,200	Sugar, hhds	46
Peas, bushels	156	Sugar, bbls	10
Oat-meal, bbls	63	Skins, bales	278
Flax, bales	157	Starch, pks	679
Flax-seed, bags	994	Stearine, pks	88
Grease, pks	411	Tallow, pks	602
Grass-seed, bags	3,663	Tobacco, hhds	316
Hides, No	8,374	Tobacco, pks	480
Hides, bales	730	Whisky, bbls	769
Hops, bales	229	Wool, bales	1,290
Istle, bales	16		

BOOTS AND SHOES.—A firm but lifeless market has been reported since our last; seasonable styles offered with reserve.

COFFEE.—Rio firm on the basis of 16¼c. for fair invoices, with sales noted of 1,964 bags Rio per City of Para on private terms, and withdrawals from stock of 2,000 bags per Biela, 1,635 bags per City of Para, 1,692 bags per Kaiser....Other kinds as previously noted, on a dull market.

COTTON.—In the option line a very brisk movement has been reported at a further rise of 30@32 points, closing steady....Early deliveries have been inactive at an advance of ⅛c. ₱ lb....Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 313 bales, including 313 bales to spinners....Low Middling quoted at 12 15-16c.@13 1-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 13⅛c.@13¼c.; Middling at 13¼c.@13⅜c.; Fair at 15c.@15⅛c....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 178,900 bales, with 61,800 bales as the calls, basis of Middling....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1879, have been 2,370,560 bales against 1,942,761 bales in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (six days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 73,211 bales; to the Continent, 43,723 bales; to France, 13,097 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 672,687 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 53,645 bales....Exports hence for the week, 12,756 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
December	8,500	12.94@13.32
January	74,700	13.02@13.58
February	55,800	13.25@13.78
March	60,200	13.50@13.95
April	14,200	13.65@14.06
May	6,300	13.82@14.17
June	6,300	13.92@14.40
July	2,000	14.09@14.37
August	1,000	14.10@14.40

Transferable orders issued at 13.35.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
December	13.02@13.04	13.32@13.33
January	13.17@13.18	13.49@13.50
February	13.36@13.37	13.70@13.71
March	13.57@13.58	13.89@13.90
April	13.71@13.73	14.05@14.06
May	13.86@13.88	14.18@14.20
June	14.01@14.04	14.30@14.33
July	14.08@14.11	14.38@14.39
August	14.15@14.20	14.40@14.45

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

December	13.08	May	13.94
January	13.23	June	14.08
February	13.46	July	14.15
March	13.62	August	14.18
April	13.78		

Closing Prices of Cotton (New Crop) in New-York.

	Uplands.	N. O. and Gulf.	Texas.
Ordinary	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Strict Ordinary	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Good Ordinary	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 11-16
Strict Good Ordinary	12 13-16	12 15-16	12 15-16
Low Middling	12 15-16	13 1-16	13 1-16
Strict Low Middling	13⅛	13¼	13¼
Middling	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
Good Middling	13½	13⅝	13⅝
Strict Good Middling	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Middling Fair	14⅛	14¼	14¼
Fair	15	15⅛	15⅛

Stained.

Good Ordinary	11¼	Low Middling	12 11-16
Strict Good Ordinary	12⅛	Middling	13 15-16

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Business in State and Western Flour has been on a moderate scale, to-day, as well for home use as for shipment, checked, in part, by the restricted offerings, especially of low grades, (the favorites yet with buyers,) and the somewhat firmer views of holders. High grade stock slow of sale, though offered with freedom, and in instances with increased urgency, and quoted irregular in price....Sales have been reported since our last of 18,900 bbls. of all grades, (in part for forward delivery.)....Included in the reported sales were 1,150 bbls. Low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $5 75@$6 15, chiefly at $5 75@$5 85; 2,500 sacks ungraded Flour, sold for shipment, at $4 75; 1,450 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, within the range of $6 65@$7 for ordinary to choice, and South American brands at $6 75@$7 15, (the latter for strictly choice,) and ordinary to choice English brands at $5 75@$6 15; 3,400 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, these at $5 75@$7, mainly at $5 85@$6 65; Standard Extras, January deliveries, quoted at $5 75 bid, and up to $6 asked; (1,500 sacks sold at $5 75,) and for February and March at $5 85@$5 90 bid; 1,900 bbls. do. straight Extras, (these at $6 35@$7 50 for ordinary to fancy, mostly at $6 75@$7 35;) 850 bbls. Patent Extras at from $7 @$8, the latter for very fancy, mostly at $7 25@$8 25; 4,100 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, these at $6@$8, mostly at $6 35@$7 50, (1,200 bbls. for export, at $6 35@$6 75;) 480 bbls. Patent Extras, Winter, (these at $6 75@$9, the latter for very fancy, mainly at $7@$8;) equal to 600 bbls. Superfine, these chiefly at $5 10@$5 50 for ordinary to choice Spring, and $5 25@$5 65 for ordinary to fancy Winter Wheat; 850 bbls. No. 2, these at $4 35@$4 85 for poor to choice Spring, and $4 50@$5 for Winter; fancy went as high as $5; and unsound and Sour Flour at from $4@$6, mostly Extras at $4 85@$5 50....A light movement noted in Southern Flour at about former prices....Sales reported of 700 bbls. at $5 25@$9, the latter for very fancy, chiefly at $6 75@$7 50 for Extras....Rye Flour in moderate request and quoted firm....Sales reported of 350 bbls., chiefly Superfine State, at $4 75@$5 15 for ordinary to choice, and up to $5 25@$5 30 for very fancy brands....Corn-meal dull at previous rates, with Yellow Western quoted at $2 80@$3 25 for poor to fancy; White Western at $2 85@$3 25; Brandywine at $3 30@$3 35....Corn-meal in bags, fairly active, in a jobbing way, from $1 15@$1 52½, as to quality....Buckwheat Flour moderately sought after at from $2 20@$2 60 for ordinary to very fancy, mostly at $2 40@$2 50....Buckwheat very scarce; prime State at 62c.; 100 bushels reported sold as high as 65c....Oat-meal very sparingly dealt in within the range of $5@$7 for ordinary to fancy brands ₱ bbl.

FRUITS.—Supplies gain on current requirements, which are very moderate, giving buyers the advantage as to values....Sales reported of 2,500 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2@$2 05; 1,000 quarter-bxs. do. at 57½c.; 3,500 bxs. loose Muscatel at $2 05@$2 10; 500 bxs. London Layers at $2 45; 2,000 half-bxs. Valencia at 7¾c.; 125 cks. Turkey Prunes at 7¼c.@7½c. for old, and 8c.@9½c. for new; 500 bbls. new Currants at 5¾c.; 90 cases Citron at 17c.@17¼c.; 800 cases Sardines at 11¼c.@11½c. for quarter-bxs.

GRAIN.—Winter Wheat has been quite active to-day, chiefly in the speculative line, the export movement having been again very tame. No. 2 Red attracted most attention, opening heavily and irregularly, further receding about 1c. a bushel, but speedily rallying, and advancing 1c.@1½c. a bushel from the earliest quotations, and leaving off, as a rule, firm at the improvement. No. 1 White has been in fair request, opening at an improvement of about ½c.@1c. from the latest figures of yesterday, closing strong, notably so for prompt or December deliveries....Spring Wheat has been unsettled and comparatively dull—No. 2 Spring for early delivery receding about 1c. a bushel, and in the option line, offered at a reduction of about 1c.@2c. a bushel, without stimulating business; No. 3 Spring also irregular, and at close depressed, under more urgent offerings. Western reports were of very variable markets. Cable advices of a somewhat stronger range of values....Sales have been reported of 1,453,000 bushels, (of which only 201,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including 8,000 bushels Extra White at $1 49; 42,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 47¾@$1 48¾, the latter an extreme, closing at $1 48½@$1 48¾, in elevator, (against $1 48 yesterday;) 88,000 bushels do., December options, at $1 48@$1 48¾, closing $1 48¾, (against $1 47¾ yesterday;) 80,000 bushels do., January options, at $1 51½@$1 52, closing at $1 52, (against $1 51¼ yesterday;) 136,000 bushels do., February options, at $1 54½@$1 55, (72,000 bushels on call at $2 58 ₱ 100 lb.) closing at $1 55, (against $1 54 yesterday;) 4,200 bushels ungraded White at $1 45@$1 48; 1,800 bushels No. 1 Red at $1 51@$1 51½; 35,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 50¼@$1 51, chiefly at $1 51, closing firm at $1 51 bid, (against $1 50@$1 50½ yesterday;) 104,000 bushels do., December options, at $1 50¼@$1 51¼, closing at $1 51@$1 51¼, (against $1 50 yesterday;) 496,000 bushels do., January options, at $1 52¾@$1 54¼, (102,000 bushels on calls at $2 55½@$2 57¼ ₱ 100 lb.) closing at $1 54¼@$1 54½, (against $1 53¼ yesterday;) 248,000 bushels do., February options, at $1 57@$1 57¾, (64,000 bushels on calls at $2 61½@$2 61¾ ₱ 100 lb.) closing at $1 57¾, (against $1 56 bid yesterday;) 1,600 bushels No. 3 Red at $1 41@$1 42; 20,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 35@$1 50; 3,600 bushels Mixed Winter at $1 47½@$1 48; 1,200 bushels No. 1 Amber at $1 51; 9,600 bushels No. 2 Amber at $1 50@$1 50½; 5,600 bushels ungraded Amber at $1 45@$1 48½; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, very choice, reported at $1 41; 8,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring $1 39, (with December options closing at $1 37¾ bid and $1 39 asked, against $1 39¾ yesterday;) 24,000 bushels No. 2 North-west Spring at $1 39@$1 40, (with December options closing at $1 40 asked and $1 39 bid;) 16,000 bushels No. 3 Chicago Spring at $1 35@$1 35½, closing for choice at $1 35; 12,000 bushels ungraded Spring at $1 29@$1 32....Corn has been *moderately active, and has been further advanced about ½c. a bushel, leaving off, however, for early delivery,* a shade under the highest figures of that day, on freer offering....Sales have been reported of 435,000 bushels, (of which 263,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, early delivery, about 128,000 bushels, at 62½c.@63c., closing at 62¾c.@62⅞c. afloat; do. in store, 44,000 bushels at 61c.; do., December, 72,000 bushels, at 62⅝c.@62¾c., chiefly at 62¾c.; do., January, 48,000 bushels, at 62¾c.@62⅞c., (24,000 bushels on call at $1 12@$1 12¼ ₱ 100 lb.;) New-York steamer Mixed at 61c.@61½c., chiefly at 61¼c.; do., December options, 8,000 bushels, at 60¾c.; do., January, 64,000 bushels at 60⅞c.@60.78c., (40,000 bushels on calls at $1 08¼ ₱ 100 lb.;) Mixed Western, ungraded, at 60¼c.@63c., in store and afloat; New-York No. 3 at 60¼c.@60⅜c., closing at 60⅛c.@60⅜c....Rye quoted firm, with sales reported of 40,000 bushels Canada, in bond, at 92c.; odd lots of State, from track, at 90c.; No. 2 Western scarce and held above the views of buyers....Barley dull at about former prices; sales reported of three car-loads of six-rowed State, averaging about 47 lb., at 77c., and three car-loads of two-rowed State, very choice, at 82½c....Barley-malt quiet at unaltered prices....Canada Peas yet quoted nominal in the absence of business in the local market....Oats have been decidedly less active, opening at an advance of about ½c. a bushel, but leaving off rather heavily....Sales have been reported since our last of 83,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 2,100 bushels, at 52c., (this grade scarce and strong;) New-York No. 2 White, 8,400 bushels, at 50½c.@51½c.; New-York No. 3 White, 1,400 bushels, at 49c.@49½c.; New-York No. 1 quoted at 48½c.@50c. for car lots; towing lots held higher; New-York No. 2, 13,800 bushels, at 49c.@50c., mainly at 49¼c.@49⅜c., closing at 49c. best bid; do., January options, 30,000 bushels, at 50c.; New-York No. 3, 2,100 bushels, at 48⅞c.; White Western, ungraded, 4,900 bushels, at 50c.@54c., as to quality, the latter for choice; Mixed do., 7,700 bushels, at 48½c.@50½c.; White State, 13,800 bushels, at 50c.@54c., (8,200 bushels, represented as grading No. 1 White, went at 51c.;) Mixed State, 700 bushels, at 51c.; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 49½c.@50c., afloat....Feed unchanged on a moderate inquiry; 40-lb. sold at $18@$19 50, the latter for very choice....Hay and Straw firm and fairly active....Seeds dull at previous quotations....The week's export clearances hence for European ports have been 94,883 bbls. Flour, 1,942,267 bushels Wheat, 705,087 bushels Corn, 100,656 bushels Rye, 6,685 bushels Peas.

HOPS.—Have been offered more freely, and have again receded in price, with very slack trade noted, closing with New-York, new crop, low to choice, quoted at 33c.@43c.; Eastern, do., 33c.@41c.; Wisconsin, do., 33c.@41c.; Yearlings, 7c.@18c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@10c.; Pacific coast Hops, new, 33c.@43c.; do. Olds, (nominal,) 7c.@12c. Mr. Emmet Wells reports the receipts for the week 2,069 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1879, 64,617 bales, against receipts for same period in 1878 of 30,697 bales; export clearances for the week, 651 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1879, 28,767 bales, against exports for same period in 1878 of 7,612 bales.

LEATHER.—Hemlock Sole has been in good request and strong in price....Oak Sole has been of ready sale at full quotations....Union crop quoted higher, and in urgent demand; offerings very light....Upper Leather fairly active, within the previous range....Morocco Leather in demand and quoted firm....Harness Leather steady and in request....The week's receipts of Sole have been 58,346 sides and 2,988 bales do.; exports, 3,296 sides, including 2,100 sides to England and 1,170 sides to the Continent....We quote Sole thus: Hemlock—Light, 28c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres; 28c.@29c. for California, and 27c.@28c. for common Hide product; medium, 29c.@31c. for Buenos Ayres; 29c.@30c. for California, and 27c.@29c. for common Hide; heavy, 29c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres; 28c.@29c. for California, and 27c.@28c. for common Hide; good damaged stock, 25½c.@27½c.; poor do., 20c.@23c....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 45c.; Middle Backs, 44c.@45c.; Light Crop, 42c.@43c.; Middle Crop, 41c.@42c.; Heavy Crop, 39c.@40c....Export and jobbing Leather, heavy, 28c.@30c....Bellies, 21c.@23c. Rough Hemlock, 30c.@35c.; do. Oak, 30c.@36c.

METALS.—Business has been to a fair aggregate in Iron, but on the basis of somewhat weaker prices. Sales reported of 3,900 tons No. 1 American Pig at $26@$27; and 300 tons No. 2 do. on private terms; Scotch Pig unsettled, on very liberal offerings, and a slack demand....Of Rails, sales reported of 4,000 tons Steel on private terms and 10,000 tons old Iron Rails at $31@$32....Tin, Copper, Spelter, and Zinc quoted about as before, on a tame market.

NAVAL STORES.—Resin quoted weaker on a dull market, with Strained to good Strained quoted at $1 60, and other grades at proportionate rates....Tar very quiet at from $1 75@$2....City Pitch at $2....Spirits of Turpentine lightly dealt in at a shade easier prices, with merchantable at 40½c.

PETROLEUM.—Refined more freely offered at lower prices, and a slow demand has been noted for supplies; quoted, here, at 8⅛c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 12c.@13¼c. for standard to fancy brands....Crude at 7⅛c.@8⅝c., in shipping order, here....Naphtha at 6⅞c.@6⅞c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 8⅜c....At Baltimore, Refined Petroleum, 8⅞c....At the Petroleum Exchange sales were reported of United Certificates to the extent of 57,000 bbls. here, and 638,000 bbls. at Oil City, at $1 20@$1 24⅜, closing at $1 19⅞, showing a sharp decline.

PROVISIONS.—Hog products have been offered with more urgency, and quoted lower, closing, however, somewhat stronger on a fairly active business....Mess Pork has been active for prompt delivery; quoted at $13 for ordinary brands; sales of 1,850 bbls. at $13....Other kinds without movement and wholly nominal....And in the option line, Mess has been less sought after, and has declined 40c., leaving off at $12 50@$12 60 for December, and $12 50@$12 80 for seller's option, old or new, for January, $13 75@$14 10 for new; for do., $14 10@$14 20 for February, and $14 25@$14 35 for March....Sales of 250 bbls. old, for January, $12 75....Less demand noted for Dressed Hogs, with City quoted at 5⅛c.@5⅜c., and Pigs at 6c.@6¼c., showing a reduction....Cut-meats moderately active; Pickled Shoulders quoted at 5¼c.@5⅜c.; Smoked do. at 6¼c.; Pickled Hams at 7¾c.@8⅛c.; Smoked do. at 8¾c.@9¼c....Bacon quiet, with Long Clear quoted at 7⅛c.; Short Clear at 7⅜c., and at the West 250 bxs. Long and Short Clear at $6 75....Western Steam Lard has been more sought after for early delivery, and quoted firm....Of Western Steam Lard, for early delivery, sales of 1,600 tcs., contract grade, at $8 10@$8 20, of which 1,000 tcs. for export, closing at $8 07½@$8 10 for old and $8 17½ for new....And for forward delivery, Western Steam Lard has been freely dealt in at reduced prices, with December options closing at $8; January, $8 for old and $8 12½ for new; February, $8 24 for new, and $8 10@$8 15 for old; March, $8 32½ for new; April at $8 45....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 1,000 tcs., December, at $8 02½@$8 05; 5,250 tcs., January, at $8@$8 10 for old and $8 12½@$8 20 for new; 6,000 tcs., February, at $8 22½@$8 37½ for new and $8 10@$8 15 for old; 2,500 tcs., March, at $8 32½@$8 37½ for new and $8 05@$8 20 for old; 1,750 tcs., April option, at $8 35@$8 40 for new....City Steam Lard in demand; quoted at the close at $8; sales of 390 tcs. at $7 90@$8 07½, mainly at $8....Refined Lard more sought after, quoted, for the Continent, early delivery, at the close, at $8 50, and 2,000 tcs. for Continent on private terms....Beef and Beef Hams unchanged....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without important alteration....Tallow has been in fair request, at full prices, with sales reported of 55,000 lb. at 6⅞c., closing at 6⅞c.@7c....Stearine strong and in demand; City held at 8¼c., and Western at 8c.@8¼c....Of refined Yellow Cotton-seed-oil, 100 bbls., February option, sold at 51c....The week's export clearances hence for European ports include 4,013 pks. Pork, 3,061 pks. Beef, 28,976 pks. Bacon, 19,682 tcs. and pks. Lard, 4,151 pks. Butter, and 33,247 pks. Cheese; also, 2,968 pks. Tallow.

RICE.—A moderate inquiry noted in a jobbing way, with Carolina, fair to good, 6¾c.@7c.; prime to choice, 7¼c.@7⅝c.; Rangoon, 6c.@6¼c., duty paid; do., 3⅛c.@3⅜c., in bond.

SALT.—Has been rather slow of sale, with Liverpool Ground quoted at 65c.@75c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 20@$2 50, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 35c.@40c.; Curacoa, 40c.

SALTPETRE.—Crude in demand; quoted at 6⅛c.@6⅜c.

SOAP.—Has been moderately dealt in, chiefly in the jobbing line, with Castile quoted at 7⅛c.@7⅜c.; Colgate's Family, 7⅜c., currency, and Sterling and other brands at proportionate figures, less usual discount.

SUGARS.—Raw yet very dull; quoted at 8⅛c.@8c. asked for fair to good Refining....Refined inactive, with Cut-loaf quoted 10⅜c.@10⅞c.; Crushed, 10⅜c.@10⅞c.; Powdered, 10⅜c.; Granulated, 10⅛c.; Soft White, 9c.@10⅛c., and Soft Yellow, 7⅞c.@9c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO.—Business has been without notable animation, yet prices have shown little change recently....Sales reported of 450 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 2⅛c.@12⅛c.; 200 cases 1878 Pennsylvania, 10c.@20c.; 400 cases 1878 Ohio, 6c.@14c.; 200 cases 1878 State, on private terms; 400 bales Havana, 80c.@$1 05....Exports hence for the week, 1,253 hhds.

WHISKY.—Sold to the extent of 25 bbls. at $1 17. Market stronger but dull.

WOOL.—A less active inquiry has been reported for most kinds of domestic, the offerings of which, however, have been on a restricted scale, supplies having been materially diminished by the recent expensive purchases, giving sellers the advantage as to prices. Foreign produce scarce, and comparatively quiet....Sales reported of 160,000 lb. Domestic Fleece at 50c.@60c.; 200 bales Fall California at 24c.@29c.; 130,000 lb. do. at 23c.@39c.; 75,000 lb. Spring do. at 32c.; 50,000 lb. Spring Texas on private terms; 236,000 lb. Fall do., part at 31c.@32½c.; 190 bales Oregon at 38c.@42c.; 1,500 lb. Scoured do. at 77c.@80c.; 15,000 lb. Scoured Colorado at 74c.; 26,000 lb. Nevada at 31c.@32c.; 28,000 lb. Territory at 27½c.@30c.; 3,000 lb. Georgia at 36c.; 23,000 lb. Unwashed Indiana at 40c.; 3,000 lb. Super Pulled at 52½c.; 157 bales Cape at 32½c.@35c.; 270 bales Montevideo at 36c.; 50 bales Donskoi, 13,000 lb. East India, 51 bales New-Zealand, 25,000 lb. Utah, 25,000 lb. Colorado, 90,000 lb. Oregon, 35,000 lb. Domestic Noils, 25,000 lb. Canada Combings, and 870 bags Domestic Pulled on private terms.

FREIGHTS.—A moderately active movement has been reported to-day at barely steady rates, the offerings of accommodation on berth and charter continuing on a liberal scale, and much in excess of the current wants of ship-owners, which are not in any instance urgent....FOR LIVERPOOL.—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 4,100 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@9-32d., mainly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; 2,400 bbls. Flour (mostly through freight), at 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d.; 4,900 sacks Flour and Meal (part through freight) at 22s. 6d.@25s., by outport steamers as low as 22s. 6d.; 40,000 bushels Wheat at 5d. ₱ bushel; 400 pks. Butter and 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d., (part through freight;) 2,600 pks. Provisions, in lots, at from 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d., part through freight, (by outport steamers as low as 27s. 6d.; 150 tcs. Crushed, bbls. do. at 5s. 6d.@6s. and 3s. 9d.@4s. (part through freight;) 10 tons Leather at 45s.; small lots of Clover-seed at 30s., equal to 225 tons general cargo, (part through freight,) including Heavy Goods at 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d., (by outport steamers as low as 27s. 6d.,) and Measurement Goods at 20s.@25s., (Canned Goods at 25s.;) Refined Sugar quoted at 27s. 6d.; 700 bbls. Apples, part through freight, at 3s. 6d.; 300 bbls. Oysters at 4s. 6d.; and, by sail, 24,000 bushels Grain at 5d. ₱ 60 lb.; 70 tons Heavy Goods, at 22s. 6d.; and 120 tons Measurement Goods in lots, at 15s.@17s. 6d.; 2,000 bxs. Cheese on private terms, quoted at 27s. 6d. Also, three British barks, 1,058, 942, and 899 tons, (at Breakwater,) with Deals, from St. John, N. B., at 70s....FOR LONDON.—By steam, 1,700 bbls. Flour, (part through freight,) within the range of 2s. 5d.@2s. 9d., the latter an extreme; 3,800 sacks Flour, part through freight, and mainly 25s.; small lots of Butter at 40s.@45s.; 1,200 bxs. Cheese, part at 40s.; 850 pks. Provisions, in lots, at 35s.@37s. 6d. ₱ ton and 5s. 6d.@6s. 9d. ₱ tierce and 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; 250 bbls. Apples, part at 3s. 6d.; Refined Sugar quoted at 27s. 6d.; Syrup at 30s.; 600 tons Oil-cake at 22s. 6d.; 40 tons Lard-oil at 40s.; equal to 150 tons Heavy Goods at 30s.@37s. 6d.; 2,400 pks. Measurement Goods, in lots, at 20s.@27s. 6d., (Canned Goods at 25s. 6d.@27s. 6d.) by outside steamers as low as 22s. 6d.;) 150 bags Clover-seed at 30s.; 150 bales Hops, on private terms; quoted at ⅛d.@⅜d.; and, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 22s.; small lots of Heavy Goods at 22s. 6d.@25s., and 100 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, mostly at 15s....FOR GLASGOW.—By steam, 1,350 bbls. Flour, chiefly on through freight, part at 2s. 9d.; 3,700 sacks Flour and Meal at 25s.@27s. 6d., (mostly through freight and forward shipment;) 16,000 bushels Wheat at 6d. ₱ bushel; 500 pks. Butter and small lots of Cheese at 45s.; 200 tons Provisions, in lots, at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton, and 6s. ₱ tierce and 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl., (part through freight;) 150 tons Heavy Goods at 30s.@32s. 6d., (Tallow at 30s.;) 2,800 pks. Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d. ₱ ton. (Canned Goods at 25s.@27s. 6d.;) Refined Sugar quoted at 27s. 6d.; Syrup at 30s.; 350 bbls. Apples at 4s. And, by sail, small lots of Measurement Goods at 15s. ₱ 40 cubic feet....FOR CORK AND ORDERS.—A Norwegian bark, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, reported (as a recharter) at 5s. 3d.; a foreign bark, with about 3,000 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 5s. 6d.; (option of the east coast of Ireland at 6s., or the Continent at 5s. 6d., or Bayonne at 6s.;) three foreign ships and six foreign barks, with Wheat, from San Francisco, at 65s.@68s. 9d....FOR HAVRE.—By steam, 400 bbls. Flour on private terms; 360 pks. Provisions at 40s., and 100 tons general cargo within the range of 22s. 6d.@32s. 6d. ₱ 40 cubic feet. *Also, a British bark, with about 4,400 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Richmond, reported at 3s. 9d., (option of* Dunkirk;) and another, 957 tons, with Cotton, from Mobile, at ⅝c. ₱ lb....FOR MARSEILLES.—An Austrian bark, 658 tons, hence, with Provisions and general cargo on the basis of 30s. ₱ ton....FOR BAYONNE.—A foreign bark, with about 2,800 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 6s....FOR ANTWERP.—By steam, 1,000 pks. Provisions at 35s.; and sundry lots general cargo, in lots, at 32s. 6d.@35s.; also, a British bark, 1,083 tons, with about 8,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 3s. 6d....FOR BREMEN.—A German bark, 1,089 tons, hence, with about 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 3s. 6d.; a German ship, 1,241 tons, hence, with about 9,000 bbls. do. at 3s. 6d.; and a German bark, 649 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. do., at 3s. 7½d., (option of Hamburg.)....FOR LISBON.—An Italian brig, 264 tons, hence, with 200 bbls. and 5,000 cases Refined Petroleum, on private terms, quoted for bbls. at about 4s. 3d.@5s.; 500 bbls. Resin at $1, and about 60 tons Measurement Goods at 25c. ₱ cubic foot....FOR BARCELONA.—A Norwegian brig, 377 tons, hence, with about 1,700 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 4s. 9d....FOR GENOA.—A Norwegian bark, 497 tons, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 1½d....FOR ANJIERS AND ORDERS.—An American ship, 1,228 tons, hence, with Refined Petroleum, in cases, reported on private terms, (with a British ship, about 25,000 cases capacity, removed, but without confirmation.)....FOR BUENOS AYRES.—A British bark, 463 tons, hence, with general cargo, in regular line, at current rates....FOR BAHIA.—A British brig, 249 tons, hence, with Flour and general cargo, on the basis of $1 05 ₱ bbl....FOR PERNAMBUCO.—A bark with about 3,000 bbls. Flour, from Baltimore, at $1 05 ₱ bbl. and primage....FOR MARACAIBO AND BACK.—An American schooner, 148 tons, with general cargo at $1,400 and foreign port charges....FOR A PORT NORTH OF HATTERAS.—An American brig, 215 tons, with Logwood, from Hayti, at $5....Coastwise freights quoted to-day about steady, on, however, a very moderate business.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 5.—With a good demand and moderate sales of 64 squares, at 4⅞c., cash, the market closes very strong, and quotations advanced to 5c. and 4⅞c. for, respectively, 64 squares and 60 and 56 Cloths.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 6, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 2 P. M.—Aïda.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—Estelle; or, False and True.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—French Flats. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—An Arabian Night. Matinée.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Les Cloches de Corneville.
FIFTH-AVENUE—H. M. S. Pinafore. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—The Galley Slave. Matinée.
BROADWAY OPERA-HOUSE—Strategists. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE—Fritz in Ireland. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—Fatinitza. Matinée.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Enchantment. Matinée.
COMIQUE—Mulligan Guard Christmas. Matinée.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety. Matinée.
THE AQUARIUM—Broncho Horses, &c. Matinée.
SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY—Fair.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN—Athletic Games.
CHICKERING HALL—At 2:30 P. M.—Readings.
STEINWAY HALL—Concert.
CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES—Concert.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, falling barometer, increasing south-easterly winds, warmer, threatening, and rainy weather.

The Banking and Currency Committee of the House yesterday gave an indication of how far they have been influenced by the result of the recent elections. They instructed Mr. BUCKNER to report a bill introduced by him at the last session, requiring the bank reserves to be kept, to the extent of at least one-half, in gold and silver coin. The intention unquestionably is to force the silver dollars into the vaults of the banks, whence it is hoped that the banks will get them into circulation. The committee, at the same time, laid over until Wednesday next the Fort resolution, which opposes any retirement of legal tenders. Mr. CHITTENDEN tried to get this matter adjourned over till after the holiday recess, but we suspect that he was not greatly surprised at his failure.

The Board of Trade of Boston has accepted and circulated a report from a special committee on the subject of a new National Bankrupt act, which is interesting as being the beginning of an attempt to furnish Congress with suggestions from business men regarding what the requirements of such a law should be. The report condemns especially and chiefly the Registers in Bankruptcy, paid by fees and having substantially the powers of Judges, and recommends in their stead Bankruptcy Judges, paid a regular salary. It also condemns all distinction between voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy. It omits, however, what has been deemed an essential reform, namely, the fixing of some minimum of assets, say 50 per cent., which every debtor must show in order to be admitted to bankruptcy, unless he could prove to the satisfaction of the court that his assets had been honestly cared for. This provision would, of itself, alone, prevent many cases of fraud such as occurred under the last law.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange has shrunk to something like its normal proportions. Yesterday's transactions amounted to less than 200,000 shares, and it will obviously be necessary, before long, to stimulate the flagging interest of the outside public, if the gentlemen who live by shearing the "lambs" are to be enabled to spend the holidays in comfort. Perhaps Mr. JAY GOULD has some surprise in store against his return from the West which will arouse the dormant energy of the stock market. The speculative public have been duly apprised that Mr. GOULD continues to make life tolerable by amusing himself at their expense, but there will always be fools enough to gratify his taste for sport, if only it be those who think they can follow the game of the chief gambler and glean where he has gathered.

The affairs of Egypt, already sufficiently entangled, seem likely to be complicated still further by another of those ever-recurring wars with Abyssinia which are the Egyptian version of our "Indian troubles." An invasion in which 20,000 men are to take part will undoubtedly be no slight one, and the presence of GORDON Pasha with one of the two Egyptian divisions is an ample warrant for the vigor of its operations. But, on the other hand, the Egyptian troops have already, on two successive occasions, been completely beaten out of the field by the soldiers of King JOHN, who appears to be a kind of half-civilized Cetywayo, equal in courage and far superior in military science to his southern rival. In any case, such a war cannot but prove disastrous to Egypt. Defeat would probably cause a formidable political crisis, while success would tempt her to push her annexations still further along the Valley of the Upper Nile, and thus incur expenses which would augment her present embarrassments tenfold.

Controller KELLY's first idea of official duty seems to be, not how he shall best serve the public, but how he shall most effectively serve his friends. The Tammany Alderman, GEORGE HALL, was declared elected on returns, one of which has been judicially declared to be fraudulent, and there is a strong presumption that he holds illegal possession of his office. Mr. KELLY refuses to consider, before paying Alderman HALL's salary, whether he is justly entitled to it or not, holding that the fact of his admission to the board is sufficient to entitle him to the emoluments of the position, and that the candidate who was cheated out of his seat can find his remedy in the courts. The Corporation Counsel has labored to convince the Controller that his position is unsound in law, and has broadly hinted that it is not one which an honest custodian of the public money could maintain. The Mayor has refused to sign the roll of Aldermen on which HALL's name appears, but has suggested that a separate warrant could be drawn for the pay of each Alderman, to obviate any inconvenience arising from one disputed salary. Under Mr. KELLY's predecessor, a separate warrant was drawn for the pay of each employe of the City Government, and the system of substituting payments in bulk is but one illustration of how Controller KELLY has lightened his own labor and that of his clerks, by diminishing the checks upon fraud and personation, while increasing the cost of conducting his department.

THE SPEAKER AND THE COMMITTEES

The question of the Speakership of the Assembly would be of less importance if the motives of the most active candidates were less apparent. No one imagines that Messrs. ALVORD and HUSTED are animated only by a desire to receive fresh honors at the hands of the party which has already given them more than their due. In their cases mere ambition has been amply gratified. All their claims upon the party have been more than recognized; and both of them have reached a stage at which something besides vanity is at the bottom of every contest for power. Experience has taught them of what uses the Speakership is susceptible, and their reputations are warrant for the assurance that no nice sense of right or duty will interfere with the exercise of the influence attached to the office, should either of them again become its possessor.

If the influence extended no further than the appointment of the committees, the importance of placing in the Speaker's chair a man in all respects above suspicion would be obvious. Whether in a party or a public sense, the selection soon to be made will have a very close connection with interests of no common order. There are large questions to be disposed of, and the position of the governing party will be materially affected by the manner in which the tasks are performed. The railroad question is, perhaps, the most conspicuous example. Public opinion forced upon one Legislature the prosecution of an inquiry into the proceedings of the companies, and the same force awaits the opportunity to compel the utilization of the facts which the inquiry has exposed. They who resisted it as unnecessary are silenced by its developments; while they who would reduce to a minimum its practical results will have an ugly account to settle with their constituencies. The worst accusations preferred against the companies have been sustained; and, apart from these, practices have been brought to light which render further indifference impossible. Common honesty requires that the companies be compelled to tell the truth with reference to their affairs; common fairness requires that they be no longer permitted to abuse the power intrusted to them, to the detriment of local and business interests. What Mr. HEPBURN and his associates recommend is of less moment, for the purposes of the Legislature, than the startling revelation of facts; and the immediate use that shall be made of these will be in no small degree dependent on the *personnel* of the Railroad Committee. The character of the committee, again, will be dependent on the character of the Speaker. If the committee is to render efficient service,—if an earnest attempt is to be made to terminate the falsification and secrecy which have disgraced great railroads in their reports to the State, and to prevent the discrimination which has been the bane of their general management,—the Railroad Committee must be controlled by members whose hands are clean, and whose relations to the companies, or to persons connected with the companies, are above suspicion. It were absurd to look for such a committee unless the Speaker who appoints it comes up to the same high standard. Let him be a corrupt, unscrupulous man, or the nominee and ally of corrupt, unscrupulous men, and any attempt at a Legislative solution of the railroad problem will be a mockery.

Another example is the Insurance Committee. A temporary cessation of controversies, and a temporary stoppage of exposures which invested the controversies with uncommon interest, should not be accepted as proof that the life insurance question is settled. The immediate future of the Insurance Department will be better understood when Mr. CORNELL's treatment of the Superintendency is ascertained. We shall then know whether a great scandal is to be continued, or whether the authority of the office is to be so exercised as to command respect and confidence. But the Insurance Committee is a power apart from the Superintendent, and its action will facilitate or retard reforms that are needed quite as imperatively now as before the recent controversies began. Hitherto the committee has suffered from the indifference of some of its members and the weakness of others, quite as much as from the sinister designs of the rest. It is easy for a Speaker thus to play the game of the corporate opponents of reform without seeming to be their acknowledged instrument. He has but to choose the honest part of the committee from members who are at the mercy of every professional adviser, and to overweight these with the known creatures of companies, or with members whose ignorance is as valuable to the companies as more pretentious service. We do not forget that the Senate and its committee have been the bulwark of the department and the most shameless opponents of reform. The Assembly committee, however, has its own authority, which would be felt beneficially if the committee were formed of the right material. Such a committee cannot be hoped for if the Speaker be taken from the familiar list of members whose relations to certain insurance companies are notorious, and who justify distrust of their motives and methods by their manner of doing the companies' work.

These illustrations point to one set of requirements which a Republican majority cannot afford to disregard in their comparison of qualifications and pretensions. The committees of the Assembly are so closely allied to its business, that if there were no other special reason for electing to the Speakership a pure and independent, as well as a thoroughly capable man, this consideration should be sufficient. The State and the party have less to fear from the inexperience of a Speaker than from the elevation to the Speakership of one whose contempt for scruples, and whose utter untrustworthiness, would determine in advance the nature and scope of his influence in the Legislature.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

When the Democratic managers have made up their minds as to the size of the majority which will suit them, we shall probably be informed of the extent of the Democratic victory in Louisiana. Meanwhile, we must content ourselves with the assurance that the State is entirely safe from Republican attack, that there is no danger of any reform in State affairs, and that the fear which was at one time entertained that the debt might be honestly paid and justice and equality prevail in the exercise of the suffrage, was entirely unfounded. Louisiana has reasserted the right which she gained at the point of the bayonet of being misruled in her own way, of staining her honor, squandering her resources, having her people plundered in the strictest security, without disturbance by criticism from "foreign" communities, or objection from the majority of her own voters. A ring of desperadoes, corrupt and vulgar demagogues, mostly adventurers from other States, has been chosen in the sacred name of "home rule" to administer her affairs, in spite of any impertinent interference from the North or from those of her own citizens who dared to vote the Republican ticket.

For those persons who have imagined that the violence and fraud which overthrew the principles of representative government in Louisiana were adopted reluctantly, as the only means of getting the affairs of the State into the hands of the men who represented intelligence and property in the State, this may seem a rather sorry outcome of the policy which they were ready to excuse. But the impression made upon this class at the North can hardly be so sharp or so unpleasant as that must be which is received by the same class in Louisiana itself. Doubtless, there were a considerable number of the "native and best" who believed that in overthrowing the Republican State Government they were doing an act of patriotism, of which the important end justified the means. They thought that by displacing men whom they regarded as corrupt they were doing all that was necessary to secure reform. It is impossible that they do not now see their mistake. They have King Stork in the seat of King Log, and they are themselves the victims of the insatiable rapacity of the rascals they helped put in power. The "home rule" which they established by insurrection is the rule of the worst kind of carpet-baggers, reinforced by the wiles and pushed on by the greed of "scalawags" of native growth far more contemptible and dangerous than those who co-operated with WARMOTH or fastened themselves on KELLOGG. The scurvy set of political bummers, who have just been "elected" in New-Orleans, against the organized opposition of the respectable classes, will not prove a very acceptable substitute for those who were turned out by force, however objectionable these may have been. The whole fabric of the "White League" policy in Louisiana, so far as it had any pretense of reason and decency as its basis, has broken down, and no man can now adhere to it, with the same professions as formerly, except in a spirit of the most obvious hypocrisy.

The recent election is valuable, especially as being the first which has been held in a Southern State since the November elections, and as showing how far the South has been affected by the results of the latter. Much has been said in the South about the moderation which had come over the spirit of its people. We have been told that, warned of the feeling, mistaken or otherwise, of anxiety and indignation which had been aroused in the North by recent events, the people of the South were now prepared to show that that feeling could have no foundation in the future. But actions speak more loudly than words, and the actions of Louisiana cannot be interpreted in this sense. Leaving entirely out of the question the reports of murder and intimidation, in connection with the election of Tuesday we are obliged to infer that the people of Louisiana are either deliberately in favor of the worst kind of misgovernment, or are helpless to prevent it when it is imposed upon them by the Democratic managers. Either the low and grasping adventurers who scored a victory in the State election represent the people, or they rule the people in spite of themselves. In either case, the sentiment which prevails in the North is justified. In either case, the grossest violations of the rights of the majority and of the rights of other States are not only possible, but inevitable. It is not by such events that the alarm and just resentment of the North can be disarmed. They only confirm all the apprehensions that have been entertained.

VOCIFEROUS TAMMANY.

Tammany talks too much. That organization seems to be afflicted with young men who have an itching to appear in public as speech-makers or speech-writers. Probably no man can tell why, in a period of profound calm and dullness, there should appear a prodigiously long "address to the Democracy of the Union," full of pyrotechnics and rhetorical rhodomontade. It is as impertinent as a snow-squall in August. We have gone clean through an exciting political contest. The votes are counted and the names of the successful candidates are proclaimed. Even Congress, thus far as quiet and subdued as a country sewing society, proposes to take a long recess for the holidays; and the people of the United States, including the Democracy of the Union, want to be let alone. But just as everybody settles down to enjoy legitimate business, with an occasional turn in the stock market, Mr. KELLY, without a word of warning, launches upon an unprepared world an avalanche of tropes, figures, and historical allusions which might well provoke the patience of JOB. It is like an outcry in the night—an unseemly and unwelcome disturbance.

There was once a California orator who invariably began his lofty flights of eloquence with, "When the eagle in the heavens." The proud author of Tammany's latest fulmination begins with, "When the mariner has been tossed for many days in thick weather, and on an unknown sea," which is a quotation from DANIEL WEBSTER. This is the key-note of the entire production. WALPOLE, VERRES, and many other notorious persons whose names may be found in any trustworthy encyclopedia, are dragged in to do duty for the illustrious ex-mason and grate-setter, who must have listened with dazed admiration to this learned effusion of his henchmen. Since Lieut.-Gov. DORSHEIMER astonished Tammany Hall with classic references to ancient Greece and Rome, at a Fourth of July jollification, there has not been anything so pretentious known in a convocation of the faithful.

It is the old story over again. Tammany was sold out by TILDEN, who intrigued with that renegade Republican, ROBINSON, to betray the liberties of the people. The betrayal began when sundry Tammany officers in this City were put out of office after charges had been made against them. The writer of the address weeps when he thinks of LOEW, REILLY, and GUMBLETON. Chiefly does Tammany groan and lament over GUMBLETON. This historic character was nominated for County Clerk after his ejectment. He appealed to the people, and if the people believed in the nobility and justice of his cause, they would have elected him by an overwhelming majority. He was buried fathoms deep, under a hostile vote. Why raise GUMBLETON and parade his marrowless bones before the eyes of a cold and unsympathizing public? The world does not greatly care to hear again that "a truculent Anti-Tammany partisan broke down the doors of the County Clerk's office by violence in the dead hour of the night." Besides, as a matter of fact, the truculent Anti-Tammany partisan got into the County Clerk's office through the cellar, and broke down no doors at all. The truth of history should be respected, even in a Tammany address to the Democracy of the Union.

Nevertheless, as one more volley into the camp of TILDEN, this extraordinary fulmination has its uses. An eminent Democratic authority has lately said that nobody can carry New-York for the Democracy, in 1880, without TILDEN. Tammany is determined that TILDEN shall be so crippled and lamed that he shall be of no use to anybody. It is TILDEN who is guilty of "the monumental infamy of the cipher dispatches." And by a ludicrous contradiction, it is TILDEN, also, who was "robbed of the Presidential office through his own imbecile cowardice." If TILDEN's complicity in the cipher conspiracy was monumental infamy—and nobody can gainsay this—how was he entitled to the Presidential office of which he was subsequently robbed? This is a comparison which implies too much. It is, however, undoubtedly true that "Mr. TILDEN burst on the world as a preordained reformer, and hired others to cheat for him, while he himself masqueraded as an apostle of purity." But why forever belabor this ancient scarecrow? The world, by this time, has taken TILDEN at his true worth as a sly, conscienceless old trickster, who bawls "Stop thief!" while he has his hand in his neighbor's pocket. And there may be a certain satisfaction among honest men when these rogues fall out and tell the truth about each other. But is there not a little unnecessary vociferation in Tammany Hall? We have had a surfeit of GUMBLETON and his woes. GUMBLETON served up in roast, boiled, and hash for eight months in the year is really too much for the political stomach of the Metropolis. Even the sophomorical garnish of the address-writers of Tammany cannot fillip the flagging appetite of a people tired of this everlasting scuffle between KELLY and TILDEN. A dispassionate public is ready to concede that each faction is what the other declares it to be. But, in the name of peace and tranquillity, let this intolerable din cease for a while.

BELTS.

In a recent number of the *Scientific American* the subject of belts is discussed in a way that reflects little credit upon that usually accurate and careful journal. The writer's knowledge of the subject is evidently extremely superficial, and he totally ignores some of the very gravest questions now under discussion in regard to belts.

The belt, says this writer, must be able "to stand with little stretching the heaviest direct strain." This shows an entire misconception of the purpose of the belt. Very little strain comes upon it, for it is not worn with a view to compress the waist. The work of compression is done by certain intricate machinery concealed beneath the first two superficial strata of clothing, and the belt is only drawn sufficiently tight to make sure that, in the words of the scientific writer, it "lies even and true." Throughout the article this mistaken theory that belts are worn excessively tight is constantly put forward. Is it possible that the writer has never noticed the fact that watches, handkerchiefs, and other small articles are frequently worn between the belt and the person of the wearer, a thing which would be impossible were the belt subjected to "the heaviest direct strain."

This remarkable authority also asserts that "the best belt"—meaning, of course, the one that is worn on full-dress occasions—"is that which combines the highest tensile strength with the greatest power to resist wear by attrition, being at the same time subject to little change by dryness, moisture, heat, or cold." Now, the most superficial observer knows that a belt is subject to very little "attrition," in fact, is less subject to attrition than is probably any other feminine garment. The coat-sleeve rests against it with a steady uniformity of pressure, and though it is, of course, removed when the old gentleman comes into the room, and replaced when he retires, the attrition thereby produced is almost infinitesimal. As to the requirement that a belt should be unaffected by heat, moisture, &c., there might be some force in it were belts worn by delicate scientific instruments instead of girls. The ordinary heat and moisture to which a belt is subjected are too unimportant to produce any effect upon it. Does the scientific writer really suppose that ladies wear leather belts when surf-bathing, or that the heat of the human coat-sleeve is sufficient to crisp or calcine leather?

While thus showing his thorough misconception of the nature and object of the belt, the writer wholly omits to notice matters which are of the first importance. He says absolutely nothing of the proper width of the belt. Whether it should be one inch or eighteen inches in width is one of the gravest questions of the hour, but not a word of advice in this matter does the *Scientific American* give. Still more important is the question whether or not belts should be painted. How this man could have had the presumption to write of belts without discussing a question which comes home with such force and frequency to the sleeves of American youth is really incomprehensible. Evidently he had never heard of the belt accident which so recently convulsed the community of Canton, Conn., to its very centre and led to a sudden and deplorable matrimonial catastrophe.

There was a widow lady of comparative youth and many personal attractions residing in Canton who had, for some time, unsuccessfully endeavored to induce the local dentist to accept the rank and emoluments of her late husband. The dentist, however, was a cautious man, and, although he greatly admired the widow, declined to commit himself. About a month ago Esquire Smedley, of Canton, gave a party, which was altogether the most brilliant affair of the kind within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The parlor of the Smedley mansion was crowded with guests, who overflowed into the hall, and rose gradually to the top of the staircase. In the course of the evening the widow became somewhat faint, in consequence of the heat, and requested the dentist to conduct her into the garden, where the fresh air might revive her. It did revive her to an immense extent, and the dentist found the garden such a pleasant place that he decided to remain with his companion and smoke a cigar.

When the pair returned to the parlor a curious phenomenon attracted unusual attention. The widow wore a wide belt beautifully ornamented with a painted vine of some undetermined botanical species. The dentist wore a black coat, and, to the amazement of the public, one side of his right sleeve was seen to be decorated with the green stem and leaves and the brilliant white and yellow flowers of the vine that ornamented the widow's belt. The conclusion drawn by wicked and heartless people was inevitable. There was no possible defense to be made. The widow wisely slipped out and went home, and the dentist followed her example, burning with rage and wishing that all Canton had but one back-tooth, that he might draw it with an old-fashioned turnkey and without the use of anæsthetics. Of course, the widow lost no time in pointing out to him that there was but one way in which he could repair his indiscretion and undo the injury which he had done her, and accordingly he was within a week brought to the altar, where he expiated his fault with much fortitude, and furnished an awful example of the wickedness of painted belts.

Now, had the scientific writer been competent to deal with his subject, he would have emphasized the folly and crime of painting belts with other than "fast colors." The practice is one which has of late become fearfully common and which menaces the happiness and freedom of our marriageable men. It is a pity that so excellent an opportunity to strike a heavy blow at this nefarious practice should have been lost by the incompetency of a writer who rushed in where only experts should dare to tread.

"In discussing the press," said WENDELL PHILLIPS the other night, "we should get rid of the word 'cant.'" It is a pity that Mr. PHILLIPS, in discussing the press, was not also able to get rid of the thing falsehood. For when Mr. PHILLIPS declared that in a period of popular distress: "THE TIMES of New-York said to the masses: 'The hour has come when you must submit to it that rich man shall own the land, and you shall toil on it,'" he stated the thing which is not true. It is hardly worth while explaining for the twentieth time, on how slender a basis certain Greenback organs raised the fiction which Mr. PHILLIPS adopts as truth, but we may remind him that the man who is capable of malicious falsehood in a matter which could have been so easily verified, is about the last person who ought to complain of "irresponsible personal journalism." There happens to be no such thing as "irresponsible personal journalism," but there is such a thing as "irresponsible personal demagogism," and of the latter quality Mr. PHILLIPS furnishes a conspicuous example.

The recent attempt on the Czar's life adds one item more to the long list of abortive imitations of GUY FAWKES, in which the present century has been specially abundant. FIESCHI's similar attempt against LOUIS PHILIPPE, and ORSINI's against NAPOLEON III., are well known; and a still more striking enterprise of the same kind, now almost forgotten, figured among the countless escapes of the first NAPOLEON. His enemies of the old Jacobin Party stationed a wagon freighted with an explosive machine in the Rue St. Nicaise, through which his carriage must pass, and employed a discharged soldier named ST. REGENT, who had a personal grudge against the Emperor, to fire it. By some chance, however, the explosion hung fire a moment, while NAPOLEON's coachman happened to drive unusually fast, and although many other persons were killed or wounded, the intended victim escaped unhurt. A similar device was successfully employed against the Calabrian banditti by an Italian officer of the last generation. Having spread a rumor of an expected convoy of Government money, he sent a large iron chest through the infested district. The escort fled at the approach of the robbers, but when the latter forced open the chest the torpedo within exploded and blew them all to atoms.

Once in a while some foreign adventurer appears in some one of our large cities, succeeds, by sheer effrontery and boundless falsehood, in imposing upon a too credulous community, and often remains unsuspected until he has taken himself off with a goodly amount of other people's money. The latest instance of the kind is a Frenchman, pretending to be a Count, who, after swindling right and left in Chicago, has decamped, in quest, no doubt, of fresh victims. He appears to be a fellow of great cunning and audacity, and has probably had wide experience in the cogging trade. He depended there on his own talents exclusively. According to newspaper accounts, he had no letters of introduction, genuine or forged, but made many pleasant, wealthy, and confiding acquaintances by what is vulgarly known as "cheek." The extent to which he obtained "accommodations" has not been discovered, but it is presumed to be at least $10,000 to $12,000. Considerable curiosity is felt in Chicago to learn whether he is a spurious or veritable Count. The fact matters little, since in either case he is plainly a deliberate scoundrel. We plain republicans are prone to believe that a man with a genuine title is also genuine in his assumptions. But this by no means follows. Titles are very cheap in the Old World, and many men who have come honestly by them come very dishonestly by their way of living. Every year foreign adventurers are attracted hither more and more by the larger field they have for operating. Necessarily circumscribed at home in their knavish enterprises they are aware that Americans are, as a rule, free from distrust, singularly hospitable, and careless of money. Such reputation has proved very expensive to us. We are too good-natured by half, and the sooner we grow wholesomely skeptical of all strangers, particularly of foreigners claiming titles and bearing no credentials, the less our simple faith will be shocked.

Sorghum, the cultivation of which has been so strongly recommended by the National Agricultural Department as a substitute for foreign sugar, is a species of grass generally known as Indian millet. The species embraces four varieties—broom-corn, imphee, durra, and sweet sorghum—which seem to be only modified forms, exchanging properties when growing near together, and generating new hybrids, like different kinds of maize. Sorghum has been cultivated for centuries in Egypt and India as food for man and beast. The first person in Europe to direct attention to it was PIETRO ARDUINO, a Florentine Professor, who tried, in 1826, to introduce imphee into Italy from Caffraria. The French Consul at Shanghai sent seeds thence to Paris in 1851, but they all died except one, and from this one all the plants in Europe and America are said to have been raised. About the same time LEONARD WRAY, in England, showed that the Zulu Kafirs produced some 16 varieties of the plant for its saccharine matter, which they got by chewing the stalks, without ever attempting to make sugar. Some 23 years ago, sweet sorghum began to interest people here, the Patent Office having got a number of the seeds from France. ORANGE JUDD, proprietor of the *American Agriculturist*, of this City, also imported 1,600 pounds of the seed, and distributed 25,000 parcels to the subscribers for his publication in all parts of the country. This variety of sorghum, often called Chinese sugar-cane, will thrive wherever corn thrives, and even upon lighter soils, though it cannot be depended on north of latitude 41°. The plant, when fully grown, is from 6 to 18 feet high, the stalks 1 to 2 inches in diameter; the weight of the green crop from 10 to 40 tons, and the seed from 15 to 60 bushels per acre. Stalks yield about 50 per cent. of their weight of juice, and of this, from 5 to 10 gallons, according to soil, locality, and maturity of the cane, make a gallon of syrup. The product of juice to the acre is from 140 to 150 gallons, from 5 to 9 per cent. of which is alcohol. The product of dry saccharine matter, when the sorghum is well-ripened and grown on a warm, light soil, is from 13 to 16 per cent., and about one-sixteenth of this has been converted into clear, crystallized sugar. With repeated experiments, the proportion will, no doubt, be much increased.

The new Harvard Catalogue shows an increase of 15 in the whole number of teachers, and 24 in the number of pupils now in all departments of the university, as compared with those who were there last year. The force of teachers, greater than ever before, is now 150 strong, and comprises 52 Professors, 16 assistant Professors, 5 lecturers, 9 tutors, 47 instructors, and 21 demonstrators and assistants. The entire number of students is 1,356, against 1,332 last year. Notwithstanding the exceptionally large Freshman Class of this year—245, or 18 larger than the preceding Freshman Class—the number of undergraduates in the academical department is smaller this year than last, there being 813 now and 819 then. In the professional departments there has been an increase in the number of law students from 160 to 165; medical students, from 238 to 251; dental students, from 13 to 15. The number of divinity students—17—is the same this year as last, while the number attending the scientific school has decreased from 17 to 16. There are 41 candidates for higher degrees this year, and there were 37 last. There has been no increase during the year in the number of scholarships, which is still 112. The names of the students to whom these scholarships are assigned now appear in the catalogue. In view of the reforms that have been introduced into the Law and the Medical Schools in recent years—reforms intended materially to raise the standard and improve the system of instruction—the increase in the number of pupils in these departments must be gratifying to the friends of earnest education everywhere, as well as to the authorities of the university most directly concerned. The graduates and friends of Harvard will also learn with pleasure that the whole number of bound volumes in the several libraries of the university has increased during the past year from 232,200 to 248,000. The College Library has increased from 173,000 to 182,500, and when it is remembered that the accomplished librarian, Mr. JUSTIN WINSOR, is at the head of this department, it will be safe to assume that the growth, where the result of purchase, has been as satisfactory in quality as in extent. The number of bound volumes in the several libraries is now about as follows: Gore Hall, (college proper,) 182,500; Lawrence Scientific School, 2,200; Bussey Institution, (Jamaica Plain,) 2,200; Phillips Library, (Observatory,) 3,300; Botanic Garden, (Herbarium Library,) 3,100; Law School, 17,500; Divinity School, 18,500; Medical School, (Boston,) 2,000; Museum of Comparative Zoology, 13,350; Peabody Museum, 350. The above figures do not include the large collection of pamphlets and maps, which, in the College Library, is estimated to be equal in number to the bound volumes. This library has also a collection of coins. An important feature of the work done in the library is the publication of "Bibliographical Contributions," of which ten numbers or parts have been issued or are in course of publication. A more extensive and important bibliographical series is issued as "Special Publications," of which SCUDDER's "Catalogue of Scientific Serials," (1633–1876,) published this year, is the first number.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A bill to prevent and punish the intermarrying of the races has passed to a third reading in the lower house of the South Carolina Legislature.

All the women voters registered in Boston are invited to meet in the Park-Street Church vestry this morning. If harmonious, it will be a notable gathering.

It is explained that Mr. Henry W. Longfellow was kept away from the Holmes breakfast by influenza, and a note which he wrote to that effect was unfortunately not received until the evening.

The public exercises connected with the unveiling of the Emancipation Group in Park-square, Boston, are to be held in Faneuil Hall at noon to-day. Mr. John G. Whittier is announced to read a poem.

Mr. Daniel C. French, the Concord sculptor, has made a plaster bust of Ralph Waldo Emerson, whose likeness is represented to be excellent, and it is proposed to reproduce it in marble for the Memorial Hall, at Harvard College.

The Gallipolis (Ohio) *Bulletin* proclaims its firm belief that the Democracy have only to nominate for President Gov. Richard M. Bishop, the "worthy successor of that noblest Roman of them all, William Allen," to win success in 1880.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* says that Gen. M. W. Gary is a strong candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of South Carolina for the reason that he "was and is one of the leaders of the straight-out Democracy, and had no connection with the rings that attempted to keep Chamberlain in office."

The barns and carriage-house of Jesse Billings, Jr., Fort Miller Bridge, were burned, it is thought by an incendiary, Wednesday morning, involving a loss of about $8,000, which was fully covered by insurance. His house, in which his wife was murdered, was saved; also the Metcalf office, the bank, and store.

Col. Ellison S. Keitt, of South Carolina, brother of the late Lawrence M. Keitt, has written a letter to the Charleston *News* advocating the nomination of Grant and Bayard for President and Vice-President, and urging that instead of solid sections we solidify the Union. "With a generous support from the intelligence of the South," he says, "Grant and Bayard would give us the most honored Government the world ever saw."

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* of Thursday says: "It is just as well to recognize the fact that there are some people in this State—and who are neither knaves nor fools—whose thoughts are seriously turning to Grant as the man for 1880. And if it were once settled that the Republicans are going to win and compel everybody to write nation with a big N, the number of these Grant folks down here would be strangely multiplied."

The Denver (Col.) *Tribune* is alarmed by information of an attempt to import large numbers of Chinese laborers into Colorado, and protests against it. It says: "There is nothing to be gained and much to be lost by an importation of Chinese, and the movement should be fought bitterly and constantly while in its incipiency. We have Celestials in sufficient numbers in the State now, and do not want any more. The Chinese must not come."

The Hartford *Times* relates two more "eccentricities" on the part of wealthy men of that city. One, being paid two five-dollar bills while in the act of lighting a cigar, turned around and threw the lighted match and the bills into the grate. The other has twice arisen in the morning and found that his pockets had been rifled. Recently his wife came into his room in the night and discovered him throwing some money into the fire, and on speaking to him found that he was asleep and unconscious of his act.

THE WESTERN REPUBLICANS.

THE HONEST-MONEY STANDARD THE ONLY HONEST POSITION FOR THE PARTY.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer-Press, Dec. 3.

The Western Republicans, who are quoted in the Washington specials to the *Pioneer-Press* as condemning the financial policy outlined in the Message of President Hayes, and more faintly in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, indicate plainly enough the influence which restrained the latter officer from a more vigorous expression of his convictions. Secretary Sherman is a shrewd observer of the drift of popular sentiment, and the influence of a number of conflicting eddies of public opinion and prejudice upon the main current in favor of a return to a safe and substantial system of finance may be detected in the timid vagueness of his recommendations in the matter of the legal-tender issue. The Western Republicans, who find his financial views too radical, are hard to please, but the trouble with them is they don't want anything said upon the finances at all. These gentlemen are exaggerated copies of the Secretary of the Treasury. Where he is simply timid they are panic-stricken. The question which he hesitates to approach, they close their eyes and cover their ears and flee from as if it were a pestilence. This singular timidity in the presence of a demoralized and almost vanished faction is hard to account for. The elections of the past year should surely demonstrate that the greenback craze is not worth dreading, and the Greenback vote not worth fishing for, and yet these Western Republicans wriggle in agony, like eels in hot coals, at the gentlest suggestion of a financial policy which the Greenbackers are supposed not to approve. These men, most of them, profess all manner of honest-money convictions, and do not object to the expression of sound sentiments in party platforms; but when it comes to definite action by Congress in justification of these convictions and realization of these sentiments, they always insist that the time has not arrived. The proper time to act in the reform of the finances is, in their view, always just after the next election. When the nearest election happens to be a Presidential one, as now, their nervous dread of premature action increases to a frenzy.

Really there is no reason why the Administration or the bolder and clearer-sighted Republicans in Congress should not ignore the frantic alarm of these timid Western Republicans, and pursue the course dictated by sound financial principles, and so far justified by experience. The protest of the alarmists is not founded upon conviction or dictated by honest opinions. It is merely a cry of nervous dread to frighten legislation away from what is considered a dangerous subject. The same men cried out against financial legislation as vigorously four or five years ago as now. They condemned the resumption of specie payments as emphatically as they condemn the retirement of the legal tenders. The logic of experience has justified the latter course, and they are now among the strongest supporters of that first step toward the restoration of the currency to a sound basis. When the same unanswerable reasoning shall have convinced them of the practical success as well as theoretical wisdom of the step they commend as a future possibility, but condemn as a present actuality, they will support it as heartily as they support resumption now. The partial success of resumption, which has made the Government's promise to pay money pass current as money at its face value in the market, has half destroyed the greenback craze. The complete restoration of the national credit by the actual payment of the Government's promise, will finish the work. The Administration and the Republican Party need not fear to push ahead and ignore these timid laggards. The success which is sure to follow a bold policy will certainly bring them into its train.

The urgent demand for an advance in the course so happily begun makes more imperative the duty of the Administration, and those who shall control the policy of the Republican Party, to ignore the protests of these Western Republicans. There is not only a great principle to be maintained, but a rare opportunity to be taken advantage of. The success of resumption is more than half achieved. The inevitable hardships connected with it have been endured. All that remains is to take the one step that crowns the work, and all favorable circumstances combine to make that step easy. It is not necessary to repeat at length the arguments in favor of the withdrawal of the legal tenders so often presented in these columns. The greenback is a demand note of the Government. The national obligation is not fulfilled until it is paid. It is not paid until gold is exchanged for it at the Treasury. When thus paid or redeemed it becomes like a discharged note, a canceled check, a last year's bird's-nest, and has no legitimate function or use except to go to the paper-mill. This is the honest position for the Republican Party to take, and it is as politic as it is honest. The Western men quoted are represented as alarmed, and the Democrats and Greenbackers as jubilant in view of the prospect that the financial question may become an issue in the next elections. The bolder spirits among the Republicans can not hope for a better issue for an aggressive Presidential campaign. Nothing would be more fortunate for the party, in a purely selfish view, than to thrust the alarmists and temporizers into the background and go into the next battle boldly under the honest-money standard.

LONG-DEFERRED DIPLOMAS FROM YALE.

From the Staunton Valley Virginian.

In 1828 our worthy fellow-townsman, William Frazier, Esq., then a mere youth, entered Yale College, and some two years after, a number of his class, having become offended at some action of the Faculty, rebelled, and almost the entire body left the college. Mr. Frazier came to the University of Virginia, where his education was completed, and in the active, busy, and not uneventful days which succeeded, the memory of 50 years ago was well-nigh blotted out. Not long ago those boyish school-days were brought vividly before him by the reception of a diploma from the Faculty of Yale, conferring upon him the degree of Master of Arts. His surviving compatriots of the rebellion of long ago were similarly honored. A reunion of the old class is now proposed to be held at the residence of one of their fellows, Prof. E. E. Salisbury, LL. D., now of New-Haven.

MORE NEW QUESTIONS IN CALIFORNIA

From the San Francisco Alta, Nov. 27.

The question whether the new Constitution of California is in harmony with the Constitution and statutes of the United States, "the supreme law of the land," has been suggested by various clauses of the document, and is now forced upon us again by a decision of the Federal Supreme Court holding that a debt secured by a mortgage is taxable in the State where the mortgagee resides. This is in accordance with the well-established principle of common law, that a debt is a kind of personal property, legally taxable at the owner's place of residence. If a citizen of Nevada has a mortgage on San Francisco property, the debt due him is taxable in Nevada; and no State has the right of levying double burdens on the citizens of other States. Will the effect of this be to drive capitalists who want to loan money in California to reside in Nevada?

A WEALTHY WESTERN NEW-YORKER.

From the Ithaca Journal.

Mrs. H. Sibley, of Rochester, has erected a Protestant Episcopal Church in North Adams, Mass., at an expense of $25,000. This lady is the wife of the gentleman who endowed the Sibley College of Arts, a gift valued at $80,000. Mr. Sibley is one of the wealthiest men in Western New-York. His possessions are not made the subject of public comment as frequently as those of other millionaires, and therefore it is not generally known how vast they are. The bulk of the fortune was realized from the profits derived from constructing telegraph lines, in which he was largely interested with Ezra Cornell. Mr. Sibley is the owner of an immense quantity of real estate. During the Summer he told that he had one corn-field in Illinois which contained 4,000 acres; he also said that if he were to visit one of his farms every week it would require just a year to make the round.

AN EXAMPLE WORTHY TO BE FOLLOWED

From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

It is refreshing to notice in the editorial columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES a manly protest against magnifying the evils to be expected from the triumph of the South in politics. THE TIMES being a stanch Republican journal, and having in this connection handsomely indorsed the President, whom it doesn't altogether admire, the utterance clearly appears what it really is—one of admirable independence. There is not an exchange that comes to our table, which, while collecting the news from all parts of the globe with enterprise, and digesting it thoroughly for popular consumption, exhibits at the same time more sincerity and freedom from partisan bias in its comments thereon, yet without the slightest trace of disloyalty to the good old principles of the Republican Party. It is a pity that its example is not more widely followed.

AN INSOLVENT RIFLE COMPANY.

LEWISTON, Me., Dec. 5.—A meeting of creditors of the insolvent Evans Rifle Company, of Mechanics' Falls, was held this afternoon, about 15 persons being present. A statement was made of the condition of the affairs of the company, and A. A. Strout, of Portland, the company's attorney, presented the matter to the creditors for their consideration. The meeting was called for the purpose of a consultation looking toward a settlement.

BLACK FEVER IN CANADA.

QUEBEC, Dec. 5.—An alarming sickness, said to be black fever, is reported to be prevalent at Sillery Cove. Two persons in one house, taken with the disease, died within an hour.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

AN INSOLVENT NEW-JERSEY BANK.

THE SOMERSET COUNTY INSTITUTION TO CONTINUE BUSINESS—A STORY OF STRANGE PROCEEDINGS.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Dec. 5.—The excitement over the insolvent condition of the Somerset County Bank came to a culminating point at a meeting of the stockholders held yesterday. The meeting had been called by a number of the stockholders for the purpose of determining whether or not the bank should continue business. A large number of stockholders were present, and it was resolved that the institution should be put in such a position that the business might go on. There was a proposition to fill up the capital stock to $100,000, a committee, consisting of the present Cashier, LaRue Vredenbrugh, and Messrs. L. E. Anderson and A. S. Williamson, being appointed to take charge of the matter and secure, if possible, the assent of the stockholders. During the remainder of the day, and also to-day, about 2,000 shares have been represented on the agreement by the signatures of the holders. The friends of the bank still maintain that the present business more than pays all expenses, and that if the general public and the old depositors will continue their confidence and patronage, everything will come out right. Unfortunately, the general public is very suspicious and reluctant with reference to the matter. The disappearance and continued absence of ex-Cashier Frech, and a story, well vouched for, which is current, keep these suspicions alive. The story is this: It is said that the day Frech disappeared several of the Directors and President Veghte were sitting in the private room of the bank, when a rural depositor came in greatly excited. This depositor had just learned that some bonds he had placed in Frech's hands for safe keeping had been sold by Frech, and the money used for personal purposes. He demanded the return of the money from the officers of the bank or he would have Frech arrested at once. The Directors were alarmed, but President Veghte said he would arrange the matter satisfactorily. Although there was a box of cigars on the table at the time, Mr. Veghte suddenly said he wished to go out, as he wished to purchase a cigar. He left, and was seen talking to Frech, whom he met in front of the Post Office. He then returned to the bank to allay the fears of the depositor, but without success. In an hour, when the constable searched for Frech, the latter had departed, and has not been seen since. The two events are put together much to the detriment of the bank's progress.

A COLORED MURDERER HANGED.

THE LAST HOURS OF MEDFORD WATERS—SCENE AT THE GALLOWS.

ELKTON, Md., Dec. 5.—Preparations for the hanging, to-day, of Medford Waters, colored, age 18, for the murder, on Nov. 13, 1878, of Jenkins Whaley, colored, near Cecilton, in this county, were completed this morning by the erection of a scaffold on the Almshouse property, three and a half miles from the town. Waters was visited yesterday by the Rev. Mr. Williams and other colored ministers; and his manner, heretofore indifferent, was changed somewhat. Since his sentence he has been visited in succession by the Rev. Messrs. Ridgway and Smith, Methodist ministers, and the Rev. H. A. Skinner, an Episcopal clergyman, whose efforts seemed to have no effect on him. More recently the Rev. Messrs. Benjamin Freeman, Henry Williams, Charles Bouldin, Samuel Scarr, J. H. Manley, and J. H. Collett, colored ministers, have succeeded in making him realize his situation. They were assisted by John Perkins, a lay reader, for whom Waters manifested some attachment. The colored ministers left Waters at 10 o'clock last night, and he retired, but was unable to sleep. At 1 o'clock this morning, Mr. Perkins went into his cell and prayed with him until 6 o'clock, the prisoner sleeping a little during that time. Mr. Perkins left him at 6:30 o'clock. The Rev. Messrs. Williams and Collett visited him in his cell a little after 8 o'clock and conducted religious exercises, after which Waters's breakfast was brought to him. He ate sparingly, and smoked a cigar, while the services were continued by singing. Mr. Perkins came in later and took part in the exercises, after which Waters was dressed for the gallows. During the exercises he maintained a stoical demeanor, though while at prayer he uttered an unintelligible appeal for mercy. He was resigned, and said he had forgiven everybody. James Whittington, colored, who had slept with Waters since his condemnation, refused to stay in the cell last night, but was present during the religious exercises this morning. At 9:45 the services were over, and the condemned man, after taking leave of the other prisoners, was taken from his cell, and placed in a wagon, with Sheriff Bouldon and two deputies, and started for the place of execution. The Groome Guards, numbering 40 men, formed the guard. The crowd at the jail was small.

The procession moved out to Cherry Hill, the point where the gallows had been erected. Here the crowd numbered about 1,000 persons, consisting principally of farmers from the surrounding country. Very few negroes were present, that class seeming to take little interest in the execution. A few minutes past 11 o'clock, services were commenced on the scaffold, and occupied 32 minutes. The service consisted in reading the Scripture, singing "I am born to die," and "Jesus, lover of my soul," in which the prisoner joined. After prayer by Mr. Perkins, Waters made an address. He said: "My Dear Friends: Do you see what a condition I am in? But, thank God! I am able to say with a clear conscience that God has pardoned me. Never let your angry passions overcome you as mine did me. I trust you may never be where I am. May God bless you, and stand by you to eternity. May God receive my soul through Jesus Christ, my Redeemer! Amen!" The black cap was put over his head and the noose adjusted. There being some delay in lengthening the rope, at Waters's own request he remained standing on the drop, exhibiting great firmness, and called out: "Don't none of you ever take this pattern. Keep out of it." He thanked the Sheriff and said "Good-bye" to several persons in the crowd. The drop fell at 11:35 o'clock. The fall was six feet, and his death was easy. This is the first public execution in this county since 1855. The body was buried near the scaffold.

CANADIAN INDIANS QUIET.

REPORTS OF DISTURBANCES IN THE NORTH-WEST PRONOUNCED UNTRUE.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 5.—The Department of the Interior states there is no foundation whatever for the sensational reports telegraphed from Winnipeg, in which it is made to appear that the North-west Indians were driven by want to commit overt acts. There has been no such occurrence as that alluded to in connection with Capt. Herchmer at the time of the Indian treaty payments in September. At Fort Ellice the Indians killed three head of cattle, which they thought had been brought there to feed them during their stay. Capt. Herchmer, who happened to be present with some of the Mounted Police, arrested the Indians who killed the cattle, but released them again on their agreeing that the price of the animals should be deducted from their annuities. L'Abbe Martin, Bishop of St. Paul, had a conference with some of the refugee Sioux, but he did not see Sitting Bull. The story about the Indians at Prince Albert has no foundation; they are quiet and well disposed. Col. Richardson, who is reported to be in Ottawa in connection with the Indian affairs, is here on private business, having obtained leave of absence. The department has positive information that Sitting Bull is not urging an uprising. Lieut.-Gov. Laird has not gone to confer with the Sioux; but advices were received yesterday stating that there was no foundation in fact for the report which obtained credence some little time back that the Sioux were killing settlers' cattle at Prince Albert, and further stating that everything was quiet and no disturbance with the Indians was apprehended. The report that Sergt. Grayburn was shot is true, but it remains to be proved that he was killed by Indians. The opinion of those conversant with the situation as regards the Mounted Police and the Blackfeet and other Indians near Forts Walsh and MacLeod is averse to the assumption that Grayburn was murdered by them. The impression is that when the facts are made public it will be seen that the Indians had nothing to do with his death. The following is an extract from a letter received from Capt. Patrick, Dominion Land Surveyor, on duty in Cypress Hills territory, dated Nov. 10: "The Indians are now all quiet; lots of buffalo. The country north is all burned for a hundred miles."

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Dec. 5.—S. P. Wadsworth, agent of the Department of the Interior, who has been superintending the locating of Indian instructors in farming, and who accompanied Superintendent Walker, of the Mounted Police, and Indian Agent Clark, sent by the Lieutenant-Governor to Prince Albert to interview the numerous Teton-Sioux reported arriving there, has returned, and says he is fully convinced of the pacific disposition of these refugees.

"BILL" M'MULLIN.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—Select Councilman William McMullin was arraigned for a hearing this morning upon the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill Michael C. Lyon, at the Fourth Ward Democratic Convention, on Tuesday last. The complainant failed to appear, and McMullin entered bail in $2,000 for his appearance at court.

SUING FOR DAMAGES BY SPECULATORS.

MONTREAL, Dec. 5.—An important trial for $100,000 damages, at the suit of the Bank of Montreal against the ex-Directors of the City Passenger Railway, has been resumed by the examination of witnesses. Thomas Tiffin and R. J. Reekie, ex-Directors, and Frank Bond and L. J. Forget, brokers, were examined. Messrs. Bond and Forget gave testimony as to the extensive speculation in stock, which culminated in loss. Mr. Tiffin denied being a member of a syndicate. But Messrs. Bond and Forget gave evidence to the effect that Tiffin was to receive one-third of the profits, while he was to be kept free of loss, his stake being a deposit of $5,000 cash. Charles Geddes, ex-President of the City Passenger Railway, and E. J. Barbeau, manager of the City and District Bank, have also been examined. Mr. Geddes denied having speculated in stocks.

DENOUNCING ABUSE OF PRISONERS.

DISCUSSING THE REVELATIONS IN REGARD TO THE MILWAUKEE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 5.—A large meeting of influential citizens, to give expression to the sentiment of the community with regard to the recent revelations concerning the House of Correction management, and the refusal on the part of the Board of Supervisors to receive the report of its special Committee of Investigation, was held at the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon. The Hon. Alexander Mitchell presided, and several prominent men addressed the meeting. Angus Smith summarized the abuses reported in the House of Correction. He said the Board of Supervisors was criminally responsible for them, and should be called to account. The good name of the city demanded that such a state of affairs should never occur again. The people were ready to be taxed for anything that would remedy the evil, and the odium that had fallen upon the city should be removed at all hazards. Other speakers followed in the same strain. The Committee on Resolutions then reported a preamble reciting the widely-known abuses proved to exist in the House of Correction, and the necessity for a change in the administration of that institution, together with the following resolution:

Resolved, That public duty and public interest demand that in the treatment of criminals the aim should be, not only at punishment of crime, but still more at reformation; that the policy of deriving revenue from the labor of convicts should in all cases be kept strictly subservient to the higher purpose of reformation; that the system of placing together all classes and ages of criminals is wrong, and we believe it to be the duty of the City, at whatever cost, to provide for the separate care of persons convicted of light misdemeanors, offenses of persons in early years, and of more hardened criminals and those convicted of aggravated crimes; that proper treatment does not involve either the exercise of cruelty or the use of abusive language. We heartily deplore the fact that the latter have both been in use at the House of Correction, and denounce any such officers who have so abused their trusts, and we express our indignation at those members of the Board of Supervisors who have opposed inquiry into the management of the House of Correction, and refused to adopt the report of an investigation committee of their own number.

The resolutions concluded with the thanks of the community to all who have aided in arousing public attention to the condition of the House of Correction, and placing the real facts of the case clearly before the public. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

NEW TREASURY REGULATIONS.

CIRCULARS REGARDING COMPENSATION TO PACIFIC RAILROADS AND IMPORTED LIQUOR STAMPS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The following circulars have been issued by the Treasury Department:

The attention of all persons concerned is invited to the provisions of section 5,260 of the Revised Statutes, concerning compensation to certain Pacific railroads, below enumerated, as follows:

"SEC. 5,260. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to withhold all payments to any railroad company and its assigns, on account of freights or transportation over their respective roads of any kind, to the amount of payments made by the United States for interest upon bonds of the United States issued to any such company, and which shall not have been reimbursed, together with the 5 per centum of net earnings due and unapplied, as provided by law."

In accordance with the above provision of law, no payments will hereafter be made, directly or indirectly, in favor of any of the railroads in question. No person entitled to transportation at the public expense will incur expenditure therefor over any of these roads with a view of being reimbursed for the amount, but should secure from the proper authority an order for such transportation; and the accounting officers of this department will allow any road presenting such order, duly receipted, credit for the amount found due, to be applied as required by law. In case the expense of such transportation is properly payable from any appropriation under the control of the Treasury Department, the necessary order will be furnished only by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; Union Pacific Railroad, from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Ogden, Utah, 1,033.46 miles; Central Pacific Railroad, from Ogden, Utah, to San José, Cal., via Niles, 865.66 miles; Kansas Pacific Railway, from Kansas City, Mo., to Denver, Col., 638.6 miles; Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, from Atchison to Waterville, Kan., 100 miles; Sioux City and Pacific Railroad, from Sioux City, Iowa, to Fremont, Neb., via California Junction, 101.77 miles.

In order to conform to the requirements of section 11 of the act of March 1, 1879, in relation to stamps for imported liquors, and the regulations in pursuance thereof, the book required to be kept by wholesale liquor-dealers and rectifiers (form 52) is so modified as to embrace, under the head of "serial number and kind of stamps," columns for recording the serial number of "stamps for imported liquors" and "stamps for imported spirits." The use of books of the recent form not yet filled may be continued by recording the serial number of imported liquor and spirit stamps in the columns designated for warehouse or tax-paid stamps, writing in red ink over the number so recorded the kind of stamp.

HONORS TO THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE.

MRS. HAYES VISITS THE PLAINFIELD HIGH SCHOOL—AN EVENING RECEPTION.

Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes, wife of the President of the United States, has for two days been the guest of Mr. Augustus D. Shepard, of Scotch Plains, near Plainfield, N. J., the brother of Mr. Elliott F. Shepard, of this City. The fact that she had reached the place became well known early yesterday, and there was an immediate desire on the part of a large number of the good people of the place to be presented to her. She spent the first day of her visit quietly, driving about the country with Mrs. Shepard, and obtaining her first view of New-Jersey away from the line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad. She was greatly interested in the evidences of growth observable on every hand, and, as usual, manifested the liveliest concern about the educational privileges of the city. Mrs. Hayes's interest in the school's was not long a secret, and early Thursday afternoon Dr. John P. Gross, Principal of the Public Schools, extended to her an invitation to visit the High School of the city. Mrs. Hayes expressed the greatest pleasure at the invitation, and appointed 10:30 yesterday as the hour when she might be expected. With strictest regard for punctuality, Mrs. Hayes was promptly at the school at the hour named, accompanied by Mrs. A. D. Shepard, Miss Mead, and Mrs. Andrews. As they alighted at the High School, they were received by Masters Harry Depew and Frank Heyniger, who were selected to perform that honorable duty. The two young gentlemen, who were very proud of the distinction they had won, conducted Mrs. Hayes and her party to the chapel. As soon as the invited guests had taken their places, the pupils of the High and Grammar Schools to the number of 300 filed into the assembling room in fine order, and took seats for the regular morning exercises. Then there was a sudden incoming of ladies and gentlemen who had heard that Mrs. Hayes was to be present, and among them was President C. H. Stillman, of the Board of Education.

The children sang two or three songs, and then Misses Skidmore and Coffin, of the senior class, recited a part of Irving's story of "Sleepy Hollow." Then followed more music, after which the Principal, Dr. Gross, introduced "The wife of the President of the United States, Mrs. Hayes." Mrs. Hayes rose and bowed, accompanying the bow with a smile of approval that won the hearts of the scholars, and that made very cordial the cheers and applause that greeted her. Master Vincent, of the senior class, then stepped forward and offered to Mrs. Hayes a beautiful floral horseshoe and basket of flowers. These gifts he presented as a token of esteem for "the wife of our honored President and the distinguished and worthy representative of American women." After the presentation, the scholars sang another song. Then the Principal announced that certain scholars who had won distinction would be permitted to remain after the pupils generally had retired to their class-rooms, and that they would have the privilege of shaking hands with Mrs. Hayes. The school had risen, and was awaiting the signal to march out, when Mrs. Hayes requested that the Principal should make no distinction, but that she should have an opportunity of shaking all the children by the hand. The request was of course granted, very much to the delight of the scholars. They all filed past Mrs. Hayes, who had an encouraging word for many of the younger pupils that will not be forgotten so long as they live. Before she left the school, Mrs. Hayes was introduced to a number of the visitors who had been present during the school exercises.

Returning to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Shepard at 5:30 in the afternoon, Mrs. Hayes, in response to an invitation of the ladies of the Crescent-Avenue Presbyterian Church, visited their bazaar, which has been in operation for some time. Last night Mr. and Mrs. Shepard gave a delightful reception in honor of Mrs. Hayes, and a large number of the best-known residents of Plainfield and neighborhood were presented to her. Among these were Mr. John M. Whiton, Dr. John P. Gross, the Rev. Mr. Sykes, the Rev. Mr. Bliss, Mr. J. Evarts Tracey, Mr. J. K. Myers, Mr. J. W. Yates, Mr. Henry S. Bowen, Mr. L. V. F. Randolph, nearly all of whom were accompanied by one or more ladies. Mrs. Hayes will remain in Plainfield but a short time.

BOYS FIGHTING WITH KNIVES.

In a fight among boys, in front of No. 27 Washington-street, last evening, Luke Murphy, aged 12, was dangerously stabbed with a pocket-knife. He was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital, and William Stanton, aged 14, who did the stabbing, was arrested.

QUARRELLING ABOUT GEN. GRANT.

There is a hitch between Mayor Howell and the Brooklyn Aldermen in reference to the arrangements for the reception of Gen. Grant on the occasion of his expected visit to that city. The Mayor on Monday last, after consulting with the committee from the Kings County Republican Club, wrote a letter to Gen. Grant, inviting him, when he should arrive in New-York, to come over to Brooklyn. On the same day, the Board of Aldermen passed a resolution tendering Gen. Grant a reception, and Aldermen Aitken, Fritz, O'Connell, Kane, Waters, Seaman, and McCarthy were appointed a committee to make the arrangements. Yesterday the committee called upon the Mayor, who told them that he had not approved the resolution, and explained what he had done. It is not certain whether Gen. Grant will visit Brooklyn or not.

AMUSEMENTS.

"MIGNON" AT THE ACADEMY.

Mr. Mapleson's company gave their first performance of Ambroise Thomas's "Mignon" last night at the Academy of Music. The cast included Mme. Ambre, Mlle. Valleria, Miss Cary, Signor Campanini, Signor Del Puente, and Signor Monti. The opera was beautifully put upon the stage, and, for a first performance, was very smoothly interpreted. Mme. Ambre's conception and interpretation of the title rôle differs in many parts from those of her predecessors. Her acting has many points of merit, and she sang last night with spirit, though the part hardly suits her. Her rendering of "Non conosci" was artistic, and well deserved the favor with which it was received. In the following numbers of the opera she achieved more success than the cool temper of the audience suggested, and she was honored with several recalls before the curtain. The *Felina* of Mlle. Valleria and the *Guglielmo* of Signor Campanini were the two triumphs of the evening. Mlle. Valleria made a charming appearance in the character and sang her music with perfect taste and finish. The familiar Polonaise was given with much grace, and showed that this talented young artist has the natural gifts of a full, pure soprano voice and the skill and cultivation to use it to the best advantage. In view of the many ordinary performances of this well-known aria which the patient public listen to, it was a pleasure to hear Mlle. Valleria sing it in the manner of a genuine artist. To Signor Campanini, however, the principal honors of the evening were due. His performance in this opera, as indeed in everything he undertakes, is simply perfect. He was in excellent voice, and gave spirit and brilliancy to the entire representation. His presence on the stage was an inspiration to his fellow artists, and his taste as an actor was only surpassed by his incomparable abilities as a singer. When Signor Campanini has left us and is succeeded by any of the other tenors now extant or likely to come, the public will appreciate the treasure they once had. He is one of the few singers who show their musical intelligence and careful study in whatever work is to be done. He is never careless, his phrasing is always finished and artistic, and his delivery of every variety of music is marked by a manliness which no other artist possesses. There is nothing sickly or sentimental in his softest cantabile singing, nor does he ever offend in his vigorous and impassioned outbursts. More than any other tenor who has been heard in New-York by the present generation, does he excel in the skill with which he uses the diminuendo. This is, perhaps, the last test of a tenor. The temptation to resort to false methods is almost irresistible, and since the days of Salvi no artist has shown the conscientiousness and thorough taste in this respect that Signor Campanini never fails to exhibit. His performance of the romanza in the last act was an exquisite example of his best style. In spite of the fact that the stage and auditorium were filled with the smoke of the conflagration which occurs at the end of the second act, he sang with spirit, and his voice showed no signs of fatigue. Miss Cary's *Federico* was an interesting and charming performance, and Signor Del Puente was as good as he always is. The minor parts, chorus and orchestra, were alike excellent. This afternoon "Aïda" is to be repeated with the same cast as before.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

There will be no matinée at Wallack's Theatre to-day, as the entire day is to be taken up with the final rehearsals of Mr. Albert Lancaster's new comedy-drama, "Estelle," which will be performed for the first time to-night. Mr. Lancaster's play is in five acts, and comprises both a serious and a comic interest. The fourth act is divided, like the fourth act of "The Banker's Daughter," into two tableaux. All the six scenes are striking and elaborate, especially that in the second act, which gives a view of ruins near Rome. "Estelle" has been in preparation for about five weeks and Mr. Wallack has superintended all the rehearsals. The performance will, therefore, bear the marks of his knowledge and experience, and will be valuable as an exposition of his personal conceptions. The cast will be, on the whole, a strong one, though in some respects tentative. Thus, Mr. Gerald Eyre will fill the leading part, a character of great strength and originality; and Miss Ada Dyas will be the youthful heroine. Mr. Maurice Barrymore will not appear in the cast, as previously announced; he lacks robustness, and his part has, on this account, been given to Mr. Frederic Robinson. The other actors are Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. Harry Edwards, Mr. J. H. Gilmour, Miss Rose Wood, and Miss Effie Germon. This performance will, undoubtedly, be the most interesting of the season thus far, and will attract a brilliant assembly. Very few seats now remain to be sold.

GENERAL MENTION.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is shortly to be brought out at the Aquarium.

The first matinée of "An Arabian Night" will be given at Daly's Theatre this afternoon.

The last Saturday matinée but one of "Enchantment" is announced at Niblo's Garden to-day.

The Symphony Society's second concert is to be given to-night at Steinway Hall, Miss Emma Thursby being the soloist.

Mr. George Vandenhoff's fifth "Dickens Morning" may be attended at Chickering Hall this afternoon. His programme will include selections from "David Copperfield."

Afternoon performances will be in order this afternoon at the Theatre Comique, Union Square, Theatre, San Francisco Minstrels, Broadway Opera-house, Park Theatre, Haverly's Theatre, and the Aquarium.

Herr Joseffy's concert at the Church of the Disciples takes place this evening. Miss Drasdil will be the assisting artist, and together these favorite performers will interpret a programme of rare musical merit.

Among the various matinées to-day, Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's "Pinafore" should be noted at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. Mr. Sullivan, it is announced, will conduct the performance from the director's chair in the orchestra.

"Mignon" (in French) will be given for the last time at the matinée at Booth's Theatre to-day by Mr. Maurice Grau's company. In the evening "Les Cloches de Corneville" will be played for the last time, with Mlle. Paola Marié in the rôle of *Serpolette*.

Mr. Lent has closed the New-York Circus for a brief time. He is making elaborate changes for the holidays, and will produce, in addition to other attractions, several pantomimes, among others "Cinderella," and "Beauty and the Beast." The circus will be reopened on Dec. 15.

Mr. Mapleson's programme for next week is of unusual interest. On Monday Mlle. Marimon will make her second appearance in New-York in "Dinorah," with Miss Cary and Signori Runcio, Galassi, and Herr Behrens in the cast. On Wednesday, "La Sonnambula" will be repeated by Mlle. Marimon and Signori Campanini and Del Puente. On Friday "La Figlia del Reggimento" will be produced, with Mlle. Marimon as *Maria*. This bright opera of Donizetti's has not been heard for a long time in New-York, and will be as welcome as a novelty. It is understood that the management will bring it out with fresh costumes and in complete style.

TO WHOM CAN THIS REFER?

From the London World, Nov. 26.

Wanted, sadly wanted, a man of skill and experience in the taming of the shrew. Whoever can furnish satisfactory references may apply at the stage-door of Her Majesty's, and begin operations at once. Salary no object; thorough taming requested. No cure, no pay. The shrew having taken her impersonation so to heart that she sends the whole institution to Hades, an extra premium will be paid to the successful tamer.

OBITUARY NOTES.

S. B. Kingston, the General Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died yesterday morning, at his residence, in Germantown, Penn., after a short illness.

The death of Dr. Sylvester Earle, father of ex-Mayor Earle, of St. John, New-Brunswick, is announced in that city. He was born in New-York, and was a son of a royalist Captain in the Revolutionary War, and a descendant, on his mother's side, of the Polish patriot Zobieski. He was several times elected to represent Kings County in the Provincial Legislature, and was for a time a member of the Government.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND.

THE SOCIALISTIC LABOR PARTY ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

The Socialistic Labor Party held a meeting in the Germania Assembly Rooms last night for the purpose of expressing their sympathy with the anti landlord agitation in Ireland and declaring that the land belongs to those who till it. The audience was mainly composed of Germans, and it was noticeable that, although the "wrongs of Erin" were to be discussed, there were only a few Irishmen present. A letter was received from Mr. Patrick Ford, of the *Irish World*, regretting his inability to attend, and sending the following sentiment to the meeting:

"The land, the air, the light, and the water comprise our natural inheritance, being necessary to life and happiness, and every individual is entitled to sufficient thereof to supply his own natural wants and no more."

This comprehensive and liberal platform elicited loud applause. A series of resolutions were then presented, reciting that the meeting sends its salutations to the people of Ireland who are now uniting to secure the rights of land and liberty that belong to them and to the whole human race; that their demands are just and reasonable; that the Land laws and the landlord system and the rack-rent practices have been for ages the curse of Ireland; that these Land laws are fatal to the property of Ireland, and breed famine, poverty, and wretchedness, and that the welfare of Ireland is imperiled so long as they exist; that "the watchword of land and liberty raised in Ireland is the watchward of the world and of all countries now and forever;" that the meeting heartily honors Mr. Parnell for the course he has pursued, and that it extends its sympathy to the devoted men who were arrested in Sligo.

After these resolutions were adopted, Mr. John Swinton addressed the assemblage. He referred to the present condition of Ireland, remarking that only a handful of men owned about one-half of the soil, and persecuted the people. The condition of the counties in Ireland were next alluded to, the speaker asserting that the English laws were so injurious that not only Munster and Connaught were suffering, but also Saxon Ulster. Some of the newspapers in Ireland had called Parnell, who was earnestly working for his country, an incendiary, but they should be dumped into the River Liffey. Parnell was making a noble battle for Ireland, and would be victorious. He was not an incendiary; he did not propose to send an army to London. All he wanted was to have the laws wiped from the statute-book under which his native land was oppressed. What had been done for the peasantry of France could also be effected for the people of Ireland.

The Chairman then introduced Dr. Douai as "a German who accepted the words 'Erin go bragh,' and had sympathy for Ireland." The Doctor said that land and raw material belonged by right and reason to working men. Those who did not work by hand or brain were not worth living. The great wrong was to deprive the workmen of their inheritance in land. They held that what was called capital was only the outflow of unpaid labor, and that it was made by depriving the people of their natural title to the land which they tilled. "Whoever," added the speaker, "tells the Irish people, with whom we sympathize, that we hold anything contrary to this, does not know us. Now, if all the working men of the United States unite with us in our sympathy for Ireland her victory will be very near. The meeting then adjourned.

WINTER ATHLETICS.

A WALKING-MATCH IN THE MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.

A 25-mile walk for the amateur championship of America was held under the auspices of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last evening, at Madison-Square Garden, in the presence of less than 300 persons. The contest was the first on the programme of the club's Winter meeting, which will be concluded this evening at the same place. Thirteen young men, representing as many athletic associations, entered for the walk, and were given the word "Go!" at 7:05 P. M. When the first five miles had been covered, Budd How, of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, was leading, the second, third, and fourth being respectively William O'Keefe, of the Manhattan Athletic Club; J. B. Clark, of the Eclipse Athletic Club, and T. F. Smith, of the Montgomery Athletic Club, Jersey City. The five miles were walked by How in 43:10. Within the next half hour the positions materially changed, Clark taking first place and Smith second. The former finished his tenth mile in 1:27:00. How fell behind to third place, closely pressed by George A. Vandenhoff, Jr., of the Ravenswood Athletic Club. Smith, passing Clark, reached the end of his fifteenth mile in 2:16:00, with How a close second. Clark, who had been maintaining an easy, graceful gait as third man between the twelfth and fifteenth mile, made a fine spurt, which enabled him to assume his former position as leading man. His time at the end of the twentieth mile was 3:08:10, the next in order being Smith, Thomas M. Buckley, of the Adelphia Athletic Club, and O'Keefe, of the Manhattan. Up to this time a majority of the contestants had retired from the track. Shortly before 11 P. M. Smith became very ill, and was removed by his friends. Clark took first place, and kept it to the end of the match, completing his twenty-fifth mile in 3:53:13. Buckley reached the goal second, five laps behind the winner, and O'Keefe won third place. In 1877, a similar match for the championship was won by Harry Armstrong in 4:20:12. Last year, Budd How achieved a victory in 4:12:46½. The programme for this evening comprises several contests in running and walking.

THE BOARD OF REVIEW.

ANOTHER LOT OF DECISIONS AND MORE TO COME.

The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association continued in executive session, in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, until near midnight last night. It rendered among other decisions one in the memorable Edwin Forrest case and in the case of Alden Goldsmith, the owner of the b. g. Alley. In the former, the charges against Charles S. Green and Dan Mace were dismissed, and Murrell Higby Gus Glidden, and John T. Biggs were relieved from all further penalties. This case has been before the board for months, and has attracted wide-spread attention among turfmen. The b. g. Alley was suspended by the Boston Driving and Athletic Association on the ground that he was pulled at a race in Beacon Park. The owner's application to reinstate him was granted by the board on the ground that the judges of the association, had failed to connect that gentleman with the occurrence. The claim of J. P. Mummy against the Columbus (Ohio) Driving Park Association was disallowed. D. W. Tomlinson, of Batavia, N. Y., was relieved of all liabilities in regard to his b. g. Taylor. Williams & Son, proprietors of the Brooklyn Driving Park, were suspended until they return to J. H. Phillips, of Philadelphia, the amount of his claim to entrance fee. James B. Littlefield, of Auburn, Me., was suspended for violations of the rules, and he was required to return to the St. Louis Association the amount of premiums which he won with the r. g. Dispatch, alias Windsor. Applications for the removal of suspensions were granted to A. Dolen, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Joe Bradley, of Allegheny, Penn. The two horses of the former, the b. g. Iona and the ch. g. Charles Hayden, were not, however, restored. A similar application made by Pierce and Ingraham, of Newark, Ohio, who were suspended by the Western Illinois Fair Association, was denied. The board will conclude its labors to-day. More than 100 cases were on its docket when it began its sessions, and it is expected that decisions in at least two-thirds of them will be the results of its labors.

JOSEPH NUGENT'S BROKEN SKULL.

Dr. Estabrook, chief of staff of the Charity Hospital, reported to Mr. John T. Nagle, Register of Vital Statistics, yesterday, that Joseph Nugent, a native of England, 35 years of age, a peddler, had died at the hospital on Blackwell's Island from a fracture of the skull. Dr. Estabrook says in his report that Nugent was brought to the hospital from Bellevue Hospital in a stupid condition on Nov. 26, and with no history of injury. He was supposed to be suffering from epilepsy, the result of an old depression of the skull. He died on the 2d inst., and the autopsy revealed a recent fracture of the skull, which had caused death. It was subsequently ascertained that Nugent was taken to Bellevue Hospital on Nov. 25, and was transferred to the Charity Hospital. Coroner Ellinger has taken charge of the case, and, aided by the Police, will make an investigation.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Ex-Mayor J. J. Belden, of Syracuse, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Col. H. Clay Wood, United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Congressman Warner Miller, of Herkimer, N. Y., is at the Union-Square Hotel.

Gen. S. V. Benét, Col. T. G. Baylor, and Major McKee, United States Army, are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Congressman William M. Springer, of Illinois, and Col. B. DuBarry, United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House.

Capt. Watkins, of the steam-ship City of Brussels, and C. B. Inman, of Liverpool, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Congressman R. W. Townshend, of Illinois, and Ex-Gov. Horace Fairbanks, of Vermont, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Gen. George H. Sharpe, of Kingston, N. Y.; Judge J. M. Woolworth of Omaha, and Judge D. N. Cooley, of Iowa, are at the Gilsey House.

PONCA INDIANS IN THE CITY.

Three representative Indians of the West arrived last evening at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. They are Ma-Chee-Nah-Tthe, (Standing Bear,) chief of the Ponca Indians; In-Shta-The-Am-Ba, (Bright Eyes) daughter of Iron Eye, chief of the Omahas, and her brother, Ton-The-Tah, (Wood-worker.) They are on a tour through the principal cities in the country, appealing to the people against what they claim to be the arbitrary removal of the Poncas from their lands. They spoke at Boston, and intend to address the citizens of New-York at a public meeting. They are accompanied by T. H. Tibbles, of Omaha, Neb.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest from Maine north-eastward. The western storm is central in Wisconsin. Threatening and rainy weather, with brisk and high wind, is now prevailing from the East Gulf, South Atlantic, and Middle Atlantic coasts to the upper lakes and Upper Mississippi Valley. A second storm has passed eastward over Washington Territory to probably the extreme North-west, accompanied by rain; thence to Central California, Nevada, and Utah, partly as snow in the northern portion. Cold, north-westerly winds are now prevailing from the south-west to the north-west; generally warmer east to south winds, thence eastward. The rivers have slightly risen at Cincinnati and Nashville.

INDICATIONS.

For the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, increasing easterly winds, warmer, threatening, and rainy weather, followed by rising barometer, westerly winds, and cooler, clearing weather.

For the Gulf States, north-west to south-west winds, rising barometer, colder and clear weather, preceded in the East Gulf States by rain, and followed in Texas by falling barometer, and warmer southerly winds.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, colder west to north-west winds and clear or clearing weather, preceded in the eastern portions by falling barometer, warm southerly winds and rain.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, generally rising barometer, north to west winds, and colder, clear or clearing weather.

For the upper lake region, falling and low followed by rising barometer, winds shifting to north-westerly, and rainy, followed by colder clearing weather.

For the lower lake region and Middle States, falling barometer, increasing south-easterly winds, warmer, threatening, and rainy weather, followed in southern portions of the latter and western portions of the former by rising barometer, westerly winds, and generally colder, clearing weather.

For New-England, falling barometer, increasing north-east to south-east winds, warmer, cloudy, followed by rainy weather.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1878.	1879.		1878.	1879.
3 A. M.	36°	40°	3:30 P. M.	37°	44°
6 A. M.	36°	38°	6 P. M.	34°	45°
9 A. M.	36°	39°	9 P. M.	30°	44°
12 M.	37°	43°	12 P. M.	32°	43°

Average temperature yesterday....42°
Average temperature for same date last year....34⅞°

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 5.—Official closing prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	8¼	Justice	1½
Alta	2¾	Leviathan	¼
Argenta	29-32	Leeds	13-32
Belcher	1⅞	Lady Washington	19-32
Best & Belcher	12	Mexican	19
Bullion	4⅝	Martin White	27-32
Bodie	8¾	Mono	4
Belle Isle	1⅜	Mammoth	5½
Bechtel	1⅛	McClinton	13-32
Boston Consolidated	1⅜	Northern Belle	6¼
Bulwer	9⅜	North Bonanza	19-32
Black Hawk	¾	Noonday	3
Belvidere	19-32	Navajo	¼
California	3⅜	Ophir	22⅞
Chollar	6⅝	Overman	6¼
Consolidated Virginia	3⅜	Potosi	3⅜
Crown Point	1⅞	Raymond & Ely	19-32
Caledonia	1	Real del Monte	1⅜
Eureka Consolidated	17⅜	Savage	7⅞
Exchequer	3	Sierra Nevada	30⅞
Gould & Curry	6¼	South Bulwer	⅜
Grand Prize	⅜	Silver King	4
Golden Terra	12⅞	Syndicate	2⅞
Goodshaw	5-32	Silver Hill	15-16
Hale & Norcross	9	Tioga	2
Hillside	1⅞	Tip Top	1⅞
Imperial	9-16	Union Consolidated	50⅞
Independence	9-16	Wales	3
Julia Consolidated	1⅜	Yellow Jacket	9

Wonderful cures daily recorded by the use of the Holman Liver Pad Company's Pad or Belt and auxiliaries, Absorptive Plasters and Medicated Foot-baths.—*Exchange.*

WHEN MIND AND BODY ARE OUT OF SORTS, with cold extremities, a yellowness in the skin, costiveness, dull headache, and an indisposition to stir about, be sure you are in for a Bilious Attack, springing from a more or less Disordered Liver. Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS will bring the Liver to a healthy condition, and speedily remove all biliary distress.—*Advertisement.*

Singing Pinafore.

A patient had four teeth extracted at Dr. COLTON'S, in the Cooper Institute, and, on awaking, exclaimed, "Didn't I hear somebody singing 'Pinafore'?" The most delicate and feeble can take the gas, as it exhilarates instead of depressing. We have given it to 114,000 patients, at this writing, without an accident. We never supply other dentists with our gas.—*Advertisement.*

A Christmas Present

Need not be expensive to be appreciated. What could be more acceptable than a fancy box, elegantly put up, and in various styles, filled with GREENFIELD'S best CANDIES. No. 909 Broadway, near 20th-st.—*Advertisement.*

The Best Olive or Salad Oil

Is imported and bottled by CASWELL, HAZARD, & CO., druggists, Fifth-Avenue Hotel Building and 6th-av., corner 39th-st.; also, No. 132 Thames-st., Newport, R. I.—*Advertisement.*

Winchester's Hypophosphites

Will cure Consumption, Coughs, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, and General Debility.—*Advertisement.*

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CONGRESS WATER.—Its superiority as a cathartic and alterative consists in its entire freedom from everything bitter, acid, or crude that produces headache, internal soreness, and tends to destroy the mucous membrane. All mineral waters that are dangerous irritants may be known by an acid after-taste.

Fine Silk Hats $3 20, worth $5. Derbys $1 90, worth $3. No. 15 New Church-st., up stairs.

Holmes's Burglar Alarm was never so much needed as at the present time. No. 518 Broadway.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK

MARRIED.

BALDWIN—WING.—At Montclair, N. J., Dec. 2, by the Rev. J. L. Boswell, Mr. JOHN H. BALDWIN, of New-York, and Miss ELLA E. WING, of Montclair.

FENNER—CHURCH.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 4, at the Presbyterian Church, South Orange, N. J., by the Rev. Mr. Hepburn, THOMAS B. FENNER to ALICE, daughter of William Church.

SMITH—LYDECKER.—At Englewood, N. J., on Thursday evening, Dec. 4, by the Rev. Henry M. Booth, D. D., OLIVER DRAKE SMITH to MARY, daughter of Cornelius Lydecker.

SOUTHWICK—BAGNALL.—Wednesday, Dec. 3, at Jersey City, by the Rev. Dr. Eddy, GEORGE SOUTHWICK to BELLA BAGNALL, daughter of John Bagnall. No cards.

DIED.

BLUN.—At Nassau, N. P., NATHAN BLUN, aged 65. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CARPENTER.—At Peekskill, on Thursday, Dec. 4, Mrs. FRANCES M. CARPENTER, in her 82d year. Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Isaac Kip, Broad-st., on Saturday, Dec. 6, at 1 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 11 o'clock. No flowers.

HAYS.—Wednesday evening, Dec. 3, after a lingering illness, JOHN HAYS, in the 65th year of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 50 West 52d-st., on Saturday, Dec. 6, at 11 o'clock.

MALLABY.—On Friday, the 5th inst., FRANCIS MALLABY, second son of Theodore and Elizabeth P. Mallaby, in the 38th year of his age. Funeral services on Monday, the 8th inst., at the Episcopal Church at Tarrytown. Relatives and friends of the family are invited. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 10:35 A. M.

MILLSPAUGH.—At Walden, Orange County, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 26, SARAH MILLSPAUGH, daughter of the late Egbert Millspaugh, aged 84 years. ☞ Western papers please copy.

REDMOND.—On Friday, Dec. 5, MARY REDMOND, daughter of the late William Redmond. The funeral services will be held at Grace Church on Monday morning, the 8th inst., at 9:30. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

STILWELL.—Dec. 5, JOHN STILWELL, in the 78th year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, at Yonkers, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages in waiting on the arrival of 1:05 train from Forty-second-Street Depot. Please omit flowers.

VAN DEVENTER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 3, HENRY B. VAN DEVENTER, aged 70 years. Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Bound Brook, N. J., Saturday, 6th inst., at 12:30 P. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st., North River, at 11:15 A. M.

WANDEL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 5, PETER SMITH WANDEL, in the 53d year of his age. Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Dec. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment at Moravian Cemetery, Staten Island.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.
OFFICE OF THE T. DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 4, 1879.

There will be no advance in the price of any of our pencils for the Spring of 1880.

We give this notice to save dealers from any anxiety on account of delays in executing their orders.
ORESTES CLEVELAND, PRESIDENT.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1879, will close at this office on Tuesday at 5:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Wyoming, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 5 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Scythia, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 6 A. M., for Ireland direct, by steam-ship City of New-York, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 10:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Lessing, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 7:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Celtic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 7:30 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Devonia, via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship General Werder, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific ports leave New-York Dec. 1. The mails for Belize, via New-Orleans, leave New-York Dec. 2. The mails for Havana leave New-York Dec. 4. The mails for the West Indies, Brazil, and Argentine leave New-York Dec. 5. The mails for Newfoundland leave New-York Dec. 5. The mails for Porto Rico leave New-York Dec. 6. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Dec. 22. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Dec. 27.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1879.

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GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, closing sale of ANTIQUE RUGS AND EMBROIDERIES.

MONDAY and FOLLOWING DAYS, at 7:30 P. M. each day,
THE BUSHNELL LIBRARY,
the very large and important library of the late Rev. Nehemiah Bushnell.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway,
THE CARVER COLLECTION
OF
FINE MODERN PAINTINGS,
By the Great Masters,
now on view, free, day and evening, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

Mr. Benjamin F. Carver, on leaving for Europe, left orders to close out by auction his entire collection of Paintings.

THE SHERWOOD-HART COLLECTION,
Dec. 17 and 18, at Chickering Hall.

Mr. John H. Sherwood's and Mr. Benjamin Hart's Collections of Paintings, now on exhibition at the National Academy of Design, 23d-st. and 4th-av., day and evening.

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THE CHRISTMAS BELL, a collection of verse suitable for the season. Cut in the form of a bell, done up in highly illuminated covers, and tied with a ribbon. 50 cents. ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & CO.

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100 ..... b.c. 2.30	100 b.c. 2.30	200 ..... b.c. 2.40
100 ..... b.c. 2.30	100 b.c. 2.30	100 b.b10. 2.50
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25 ..... b.c. 1.70	600 b.c. b3. 2.30	200 b.c. b30. 2.50
5 ..... b.c. 2	400 ..... b3. 2.30	100 ..... b10. 2.50
100 b.c. s3. 1.70	100 ..... 2.30	100 ..... 2.45
100 ..... b.c. 1.65	400 ..... s.c. 2.30	200 ..... s.c. 2.40
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100 ..... 2.70	100 s.c. b5. 2.40	100 s.c. s3. 2.95
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FRIDAY, Dec. 5—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange today showed a further large decrease in the volume of business, the transactions amounting to less than 200,000 shares. The market was again irregular, but the fluctuations, except in the case of the St. Louis and San Francisco shares, were confined within comparatively narrow limits. The early dealings were characterized by a firm tone, and prices advanced, but during the afternoon, under a moderate pressure to sell, the improvement was lost. The final sales showed a slight recovery from the lowest point in the general list. The St. Louis and San Francisco shares opened a fraction higher, but, just previously to the second call, recorded a sudden decline of 3@4¾ ₱ cent., the latter in the preferred stock. At the close there was a recovery of 1@2¼ ₱ cent., the greatest improvement being also in the preferred. The stocks most actively traded in were Erie, Kansas and Texas, the Grangers, and the coal shares.

The transactions aggregated 183,340 shares, including 42,900 Erie, 31,100 Kansas and Texas, 17,400 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 12,500 St. Paul, 11,200 North-west, 10,000 St. Louis and San Francisco, 8,300 Reading, 8,300 Western Union, 7,500 New-Jersey Central, 7,100 Lake Shore, 4,400 Wabash, 4,200 Ohio and Mississippi, and 3,200 Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette.

North-west common rose from 89 to 90, and reacted to 89½; the preferred, after selling up from 103½ to 104⅞, receded to 104⅝; St. Paul common rose from 71⅞ to 72¾, reacted to 71⅞, and recovered to 72¼; the preferred declined 1⅛ ₱ cent., to 98⅝; Erie fell off from 38⅞ to 38⅝, rose to 39⅛, reacted to 39, and recovered to 39¼; the preferred declined from 68½ to 67½, rose to 68⅝, and closed at 68; Lake Shore fell off from 103⅞ to 103½, rose to 104½, and closed at 103¾; Michigan Central rose from 94 to 94⅝, and fell off to 93⅞; Canada Southern dropped from 73 to 71½, and recovered to 72¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 83⅝ to 84¾, fell off to 83, and rallied to 83⅞; Delaware and Hudson dropped from 75 to 73⅞, rose to 75¼, reacted to 74, and recovered to 74⅝; Reading advanced from 69⅛ to 70½, fell off to 68⅝, and closed at 69¼; New-Jersey Central rose from 74¼ to 76, reacted to 74¼, and recovered to 75½; New Central Coal declined from 34 to 33; C., C. and I. C. fell off from 19⅝ to 18⅞; Hannibal and St. Joseph fluctuated between 33 and 33½; the preferred declined from 63½ to 61, recovered to 62, and closed at 61½; Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette fell off from 21½ to 21⅛, and closed at 21; Louisville and Nashville fell off from 36½ to 36¼, and rose to 37; Lake Erie and Western rose from 19¼ to 21¼, and reacted to 21; Kansas and Texas rose from 30⅝ to 30¾, fell off to 30, advanced to 31½, and closed at 30⅝; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis fell off from 74½ to 74; Northern Pacific common fell off from 29¼ to 29⅛, and rose to 29½ while the preferred advanced from 54⅞ to 55½, and declined to 54½; Ohio and Mississippi rose from 29 to 29½, fell off to 28¾, and finally sold at 28⅞; St. Paul and Sioux City common sell at 36, while the preferred, after selling down from 70 to 69½, advanced to 71; Wabash rose from 42½ to 42⅞, and fell off to 42¼; the preferred fell off from 67 to 66¾, rose to 67½, and closed at 67; St. Louis and San Francisco common advanced from 45 to 45¾, declined to 41, and recovered to 43; the preferred rose from 52¼ to 53, fell off to 48¼, and closed at 50½; while do. First preferred rose from 72¼ to 73, declined to 70, and recovered to 71; Pacific rose from 85 to 85¾; Iron Mountain fell off from 46½ to 45¾; Western Union rose from 106⅞ to 107⅜, and closed at 107; Atlantic and Pacific declined from 44⅞ to 41½; Pacific Mail ranged between 30¼ and 30¾; New-York Central advanced from 129 to 130, and fell off to 128¾; New-York Elevated sold at 129; Manhattan fell off from 60⅞ to 60.

The Money market was easy, and borrowers on call on pledge of railway and miscellaneous collaterals supplied their requirements at from 5 ₱ cent. Closing transactions were at 6 ₱ cent. Discounts are unchanged. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ¼ discount, selling ⅛ discount; Charleston scarce, buying ⅜, selling ½@par; St. Louis, 150 ₱ 1,000 discount; Chicago 50 discount; Boston, 45c. discount.

The foreign advices reported Consols at London weak early in the day, with a decline of ¼ ₱ cent., but firmer at the close at a recovery of ⅛ ₱ cent., to 97⅛, for both money and the account. United States Governments after declining a fraction became strong, and advanced ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., to 107 for new 4s, 109¼ for 4½s, and 105⅞ for 5s. American railway securities were irregular, but in the main firm. Erie common declined from 40⅜ to 39¾, and advanced to 40⅞; Erie preferred was quoted at 69, against 69@71 yesterday; the Erie bonds were quiet and unchanged; New-Jersey Central stock fell off from 79 to 75@77; do. consolidated Firsts from to 106½; Illinois Central decl'ned ½ ₱ cent., to 102½, but recovered to 103; Pennsylvania sold down from 53 to 52; and Reading from 36⅝ to 36. Bar Silver was quoted at 52 13-16d. ₱ ounce. At Paris, Rentes advanced to 82f. 50c.

The Sterling Exchange market was strong, and the leading drawers advanced their rates from $4 82 to $4 83 for bankers' long, and from $4 84½ to $4 85½ for demand. The inquiry from the large operators yesterday and to-day has been larger than the visible supply, and rates, consequently, were advanced, with a strong tone to the market at the close. Actual business was at $4 82¼@$4 82½ for bankers' 60-day bills, $4 84¼@$4 84½ for demand, $4 84¾@$4 85 for cables, and $4 80½@$4 81 for commercial.

Government bonds were strong on an increased volume of business. Currency 6s of 1898 sold up to 122, and coupon 4s to 103⅝. In railroad mortgages the dealings were moderately large. Erie consolidated Seconds rose from 84½ to 85¼, and closed at 84⅞; do. funded 5s advanced from 80 to 80½, with a subsequent reaction to the former figure; Kansas and Texas issues were active, and rose to 95½ for consolidated sasented, and to 47⅞ for Seconds; the former afterward fell off to 94¼, and rallied to 94⅝, while the latter declined to 47; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated assented were firm at 94; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western incomes rose 5 ₱ cent., to 60½, and closed at 60; C., C. and I. C. Seconds advanced ⅛ ₱ cent., to 50; Kansas City and Northern real estate 7s of 1895 1½ ₱ cent., to 103½; St. Louis and San Francisco Seconds, class A, fell off to 84½, while do., class B, rose to 67, and class C to 65½; Texas Pacific land grants declined to 65; Erie consolidated gold 7s were active and strong, $197,000 changing hands at 115¾@116. State bonds were dull.

The imports of Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the past week were $1,164,182, and the amount marketed $1,188,926. The total imports since Jan. 1 were $84,030,138, and the total amount marketed $82,249,419.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1879.

Receipts	$1,722,889 23
Payments	1,354,619 96
Balance, coin	106,644,429 10
Balance, note	6,856,767 68

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 5.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	102⅞	103⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	108⅝	109⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	102⅝	103⅝
Bills on London	$4 81¼@$4 81½	$4 82¼@$4 82½
New-York Central	128	129
Erie	38⅞	39
Rock Island	148	148
New-York, New-Haven and Hartford	162	162
United Railroads of New-Jersey	145⅝	145⅝
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	120⅞	120⅞
Panama	160	160
Fort Wayne	112⅝	112⅝
Pittsburg	106	106
Illinois Central	99½	99⅝
Lake Shore and Michigan	103⅝	104
Chicago and Alton	38	38
Chicago and Alton pref	115	115
Erie	38⅞	39¼
Erie pref	68⅞	68⅝
Lake Shore	103⅝	103⅝
Canada Southern	73	73
North-western	89	89⅝
North-western pref	103⅝	104⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	71⅞	72⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	100	98⅝
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	83⅝	83¾
New-Jersey Central	74⅞	74⅞
Delaware and Hudson Canal	75	74⅝
Morris and Essex	102⅝	102⅝
Michigan Central	94	93⅝
Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis	48	48
Union Pacific	85⅝	85⅝
Kansas Pacific	38	38
C., C. C. and I.	80	80
C., C. and Ind. Central	19⅝	18⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph	33⅝	33
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	63⅝	61⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅝	28⅞
Ohio and Mississippi pref	70⅝	69⅝
St. Louis and San Francisco	45	45
St. Louis and San Francisco pref	52⅞	50⅝
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref	73⅞	70
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	42⅝	42⅝
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref	67	67⅝
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	30⅝	30⅝
Iron Mountain	46⅞	45⅞
Louisville and Nashville	36⅞	37
Northern Pacific	29⅞	29⅛
Northern Pacific pref	54⅞	54⅞
Bur., Cedar Rapids and Northern	88	87
Western Union	107	107
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	44⅞	44⅞
Pacific Mail	30⅞	30⅝
Quicksilver	20	20⅝
Quicksilver pref	65	61⅝
Sutro Tunnel	4⅞	4⅞
Adams Express	105	105
Wells, Fargo & Co	103	102
American Express	58⅞	58⅞
United States Express	48	48
New-York Elevated	129	129
Metropolitan Elevated	125	125
Manhattan Elevated	60⅞	60
Sugar	69⅞	69⅞
Nashville and Chattanooga	74⅞	74

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	130	128⅝	1,636
Chicago and Alton	38	38	100
Erie	39⅞	38⅛	42,900
Erie pref	69⅞	67	900
Lake Shore	104⅞	103⅝	7,100
Canada Southern	73⅞	71⅞	400
Chicago and Northwestern	89⅞	87⅞	1,400
W., St. L. and Pacific pref	67⅞	66⅝	3,000
North-western	90	89	10,400
North-western pref	104⅞	103⅝	300
Milwaukee and St. Paul	72⅞	71⅞	11,100
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	99	98⅞	1,100
Del., Lack. and Western	84⅞	83⅞	17,400

but during the afternoon, under a moderate pressure to sell, the improvement was lost. The final sales showed a slight recovery from the lowest point in the general list. The St. Louis and San Francisco shares opened a fraction higher, but, just previously to the second call, recorded a sudden decline of 3@4¾ ₱ cent., the latter in the preferred stock. At the close there was a recovery of 1@2¼ ₱ cent., the greatest improvement being also in the preferred. The stocks most actively traded in were Erie, Kansas and Texas, the Grangers, and the coal shares.

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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Dec. 5:

E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold, by order of the Receiver, 15 lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 132d-st., south side, 200 feet west of Grand Boulevard, for $13,595, to F. DeP. Foster.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Alfred Erbe, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story brick building, with lot 22.5 by 64.1 by 20 by 53.10, No. 260 Division-st., north side, 22.5 feet east of Ridge-st., for $3,900, to Association for the Relief of Aged Females, plaintiff, and one lot 25 by 75, on Hester-st., south side, 95 feet west of Orchard-st., sold for $5,100, to A. Hershfeld. Also, similar sale, Thomas P. Wicks, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 72.6, No. 240 East 38th-st., south side, 80 feet west of 2d-av., for $5,250, to John Bisso.

F. G. & C. S. Brown, foreclosure sale, C. C. Higgins, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story brick and one-story frame stables, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 302 East 45th-st., south side, 70 ft. east of 2d-av., for $2,325, to H. W. Webb.

Bernard Smyth, partition sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, sold a two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100, on Washington-av., west side, 175 feet south of Fifth-st., Morrisania, for $1,500, to Ferdinand Engelholm.

The foreclosure sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of the house and lot No. 312 West 26th-st., west of 8th-av., was adjourned to Dec. 8.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Dec. 5.

Stanton-st., No. 178; John Walbeck and wife to Joseph Semerad ... nom.
Lexington-av., No. 876; Charles E. Pell to Edward Kilpatrick ... $50
Opdyke-av., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d-st., 24th Ward, 50x100; Jane Potter to Patrick N. S. Stanton ... 550
Eldridge-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Canal-st., 25x100; Bertha Levy and husband to Michael D. Levy ... $1,000
Willett-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25x100; Nathan Rose and wife to Henry M. Ahrens ... 10,000
34th-st., No. 60 East; J. E. Ward, Referee, to Minerva V. Stebbins ... 20,800
34th-st., No. 323 East; Mary R. Gilbert to Caroline L. Bliss ... nom.
10th-av., n. w. corner of 51st-st., 25.5x100; Anne M. Grinnis to Adolph J. H. Meyer ... 12,200
47th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5; T. Lyall to Susan Lydecker ... 2,500
118th-st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d-av., 40x100.11; William H. Jackson and wife to Spencer A. Fanning ... 6,500
Same property; Spencer A. Fanning to John H. Deane ... 10,515
9th-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 16th-st., 26x100x irregular; J. Knox, Referee, to William Appleton and another ... 3,325
3d-av., w. s., 50.3 ft. s. of 60th-st., 59x49.2; Fanny Lowenthal and husband to Ber. Hamburger, ½ interest ... 8,000
17th-st., No. 35 West; Chandler Robbins to Harriet C. Stickney ... 23,500
89th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.8; Timothy C. Eastman and wife to Henry G. Lapeam ... 20,000
90th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100.8½; Otto W. Loeffler and wife to Francis W. Williams and another ... 34,000
134th-st., s. s., 290 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x99.11; Anna M. Schumacher to Charlotte Van Etten ... nom.
119th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x100.11; Augustus E. Elcell and another, Executors, &c., to Anna M. Monsell ... 5,925
111th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100.11; Same to Same ... nom.
Old Post road, 24th Ward, over 80 acres; Smith E. Lane, Referee, to Catharine C. Giles ... 12,000
Sedgwick-av., w. s., to Harlem River, 1 1-8 acres; Eleanor R. Daly to the West Side and Yonkers Railway Company ... 5,265
132d-st., n. s., to n. s. 133d-st., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 199.10x100; William A. Darling to John M. Pinckney ... 20,000
Park-av., n. e. corner of Baxter-st., 17x59.8; F. E. Smith, Referee, to Eliza Dassori ... 7,100
Same property; Mary B. O'Donnell and husband and another to Eliza Dassori ... nom.
Same property; Anna F. C. Williams to Eliza Dassori ... nom.

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Campbell, James, to L. Aspinwall and others, Executors, &c., s. e. corner of Madison-av. and 63d-st., 5 years ... $25,000
Crimmins, J. D., and wife to E. H. Cushman and others, Trustees, &c.; s. e. 9th-av., n. of 62d-st., &c., 2½ years ... 7,000
Dassori, Eliza, and husband to William R. Grace, guardian, &c., n. e. corner of Park and Baxter sts., 3 years ... 6,700
Davis, Ann E., and husband to Abby S. Tuttle; w. s. Lexington-av., n. of 104th-st., 8 months ... 4,000
Davis, Ann E., and husband to Caroline C. Bishop; same property, 6 months ... 4,000
Davis, Ann E., and husband to William A. Cauldwell and another, Executors, &c., n. w. corner Lexington-av. and 104th-st., 6 months ... 4,000
Fanning, S. A., to William H. Jackson; s. s. 118th-st., e. of 3d-av., 1 year ... 6,000
Merritt, H. A., to Amelia Merritt; s. s. 124th-st., w. of 2d-av., 1 year ... 5,000
Monsell, Anna M., and husband to A. E. Elfelt and another, Executors, &c., n. s. 119th-st., w. of 8th-av., 3 years ... 3,555
Murray, J., and wife to William M. Isaacs; s. s. 111th-st., w. of 4th-av., 2 mortgages, 3 months total ... 5,000
Pinckney, J. M., to Harriet A. Walter, Executrix, &c.; s. s. 133d-st., e. of 8th-av., 2 years ... 5,000
Pinckney, J. M., to William A. Darling; n. s. 132d-st., e. of 8th-av., 2 years ... 6,000
Place, Rachel V., and husband to A. S. Levy; e. s. Attorney-st., s. of Grand-st., 6 days ... 1,000
Pollak, M., to Therese Falkenan; n. s. 13th-st., e. of 2d-av., 5 years ... 5,000
Shire, Mina, and husband to the Mount Sinai Hospital; n. s. 61st-st., e. of 4th-av., 3 years ... 9,000
Stickney, Harriet C., and husband to J. E. Livingston, Guardian, &c.; No. 35 West 17th-st., 2 years ... 6,000
Williams, M. T., to Martha E. Philleo; No. 13 York-st. ...

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Allen, Margaretta, to Phoebe Allen ... nom.
Buddensick, Charles A., to Max Danziger ... $1,500
Same to Same ... 1,500
Elliott, F. E., Trustee, &c., to A. H. Barney ... 8,435
Geller, Emma, to E. Phillips ... 4,113
Same to Same ... 5,129
Manhattan Savings Institution to Susan Alvord, Executrix, &c. ... 3,500
Miller, G. H., and others, Executors, &c., to G. H. Schuyler, guardian, &c. ... 3,000
Stahl, J., to J. Müller ... 3,140
Steers, James, to Edgar Ketchum ... 2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

Four lots and buildings, (Spingler leasehold,) 100 feet front on West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., $100,000 for all, or $25,000 per lot for one or more.

Also, plot of lots corner of 4th-av. and 86th-st., 100x100; price asked, $50,000.

Also, 20 lots on 90th and 91st sts. and 8th-av., $100,000.

Also, corner of 7th-av. and 57th-st., 100x100, $180,000.
Also, 28 lots on 2d-av. and 101st and 102d sts., $65,000.
Also, an entire front on 5th-av., 200x125, $300,000.
Also, an entire front on 7th-av., west side, between 40th and 41st sts., opposite new Music Hall, $200,000.
Also, 21 lots on Avenue B and 81st-st., $45,000.
Also, No. 785 6th-av., four-story brick, 25x55x100, $35,000.
Also, No. 359 West 56th-st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone, 18x50x100, $15,000, of which $10,000 can remain on mortgage.
Also, 11 lots on 121st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., $35,000.
Also, about 15 lots, St. Nicholas-av. and 116th-st., $65,000.
Also, entire block, 10th and 11th avs., 63d and 64th sts., 64 lots, $160,000.
Also, Morris-av., 162d and 163d sts., 19 lots, $30,000.
Also, 66th-st., 120 feet east of Park-av., 3 lots, $25,000.
Also, Madison-av. and 127th-st., 80x100, $24,000.
Also, Boulevard and 62d-st., 5 lots, $80,000.
Also, 10th-av., 59th and 60th sts., 30 lots, $210,000.
Also, Madison-av., corner of 76th-st., 102x100, $80,000.
Also, Madison-av., corner of 78th-st., 102x75, $50,000.
Also, 11th-av., 67th and 68th sts., 9 lots, $33,000.
Also, 4th-av., corner of 74th-st., 102x100, $50,000.
Also, 2 lots, 83d-st., between 5th and Madison avs., $46,000.
Also, entire front, 6th-av., 123d and 123d sts., $47,500.
Also, 4th-av., corner of 86th-st., 102x107, $50,000.
Also, Madison-av., between 64th and 65th sts., $54,000.
Also, 2 lots, 5th-av., between 83d and 84th sts., $100,000.
Also, 33 lots on 97th, 98th, and 99th sts., between 9th and 10th avs., $145,000.
Also, 10 lots on 78th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., $50,000.
Also, north-east corner of 5th-av. and 83d-st.; 100x100, $600,000.
Also, 2 Spingler leaseholds on 15th-st., west of Union-square, $25,000 each.
Also, many other lots in various parts of the City.
Also, dwellings on 5th-av. and adjacent streets, from $30,000 to $300,000 each.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO INVESTORS AND CAPITALISTS.

This week's *Real Estate Record*, for sale at 135 and 137 Broadway, the American News Company, Brentano's, Astor House, Rector-st. news-stand, and all stations of Elevated Road, contains articles on "Congress and Prices," "Real Estate versus Bonds," startling facts from the tax office, showing how "Real Estate is the Scape-goat," "The Use of Building Lots," and "Good News for New-York." See also other interesting articles and correct lists of transfers, mortgages, judgments, liens, and all facts about the real estate and building markets.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO any reliable party desiring a choice location on 5th-av., west side, between 14th and 23d sts., the present trade centre of the City; 50 or more feet front by 150 deep. Address CAPITALIST, Box No. 153 Times Office.

BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV. PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Choice plots of extraordinary size on either of these two principal thoroughfares; great inducements offered to prompt bona fide purchasers. For terms, &c., apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF NO. 211 EAST 122D-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. Will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, DEC. 9, 1879, at 12 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York. Sale by order of the Administrators of Isaac D. Brass, deceased.

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—The valuable lot, together with the two-story frame dwelling, known as No. 211; lot, 25x100.11 feet.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, 3 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED apartment in the Knickerbocker; eight light rooms, including kitchen. Apply JANITOR, 2 West [illegible].

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORES NOS. 503 and 505 Broadway, 50x200; possession 1st January; also, Nos. 507 and 509 Broadway, 50x200; all extending through to Mercer-st.; immediate possession, and at moderate rent for desirable occupation. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

NO. 199 CHURCH-ST.—FIRST LOFT TO LET at moderate rent. Possession Feb. 1. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—FIRST LOFT NO. 18 WALKER-ST. AT very low price. Possession Feb. 1. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

NEVADA ... TUESDAY, Dec. 16, 7:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN ... TUESDAY, Dec. 23, 1 P. M.
MONTANA ... TUESDAY, Dec. 30, 6 A. M.
WYOMING ... TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 11 A. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room,) $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY. WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

ABYSSINIA, Dec. 10, 3 P. M. | GALLIA, Dec. 24, 1:30 P. M.
BOTHNIA, Dec. 17, 8 A. M. | ALGERIA, Dec. 31, 7 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

CELTIC, Capt. GLEADELL ... Saturday, Dec. 6, 10:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY ... Saturday, Dec. 13, 5 A. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS ... Thurs., Dec. 18, 9 A. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA ... Thursday, Dec. 11, 2 P. M.
STATE OF INDIANA ... Thursday, Dec. 18, 10 A. M.

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF BRUSSELS ... Thursday, Dec. 11, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN ... Saturday, Dec. 20, 11 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL ... Thursday, Dec. 25, 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC ... Saturday, Jan. 3, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... Saturday, Jan. 10, 2 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $60, $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y. Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

LABRADOR, SANGLIER ... Wednesday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.
AMERIQUE, E. JOUCLA ... Wednesday, Dec. 24, 2 P. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE ... Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1 P. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

GEN. WERDER ... Sat., Dec. 6 | RHEIN ... Sat., Dec. 20
DONAU ... Sat., Dec. 13 | NECKAR ... Sat., Dec. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE OR BREMEN.

First Cabin ... $100
Second Cabin ... 60
Steerage ... 30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Devonia ... Dec. 6, 10 A. M. | Anchoria ... Dec. 20, 11 A. M.
Bolivia ... Dec. 13, 5 A. M. | Ethiopia ... Dec. 27, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

Alsatia ... Dec. 13, 5 A. M. | Elysia ... Dec. 20, 11 A. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

SUEVIA ... Thurs., Dec. 11 | FRISIA ... Thurs., Dec. 25
WIELAND, Thurs., Dec. 18 | HERDER ... Thurs., Jan. 1

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. | C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:

SCHIEDAM ... Saturday, Dec. 13
MAAS ... Wednesday, Dec. 24

1st Cabin, $65—$70. 2d Cabin, $45—$50. Steerage, $26.

H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.

FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. | L. W. MORRIS, 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship CLYDE ... WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, noon. Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA: Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO ... Saturday, Dec. 27, noon.

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA: Steam-ship AUSTRALIA ... Monday, Dec. 22, noon.

For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.

G. E. SEWALL, General Passenger Agent. | H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT, AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.

CITY OF NEW-YORK ... Saturday, Dec. 13
*CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., Dec. 18
*CITY OF ALEXANDRIA ... Saturday, Dec. 27

*Meals à la carte, small table service.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 19 and Jan. 5 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.

CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON, Dec. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, Dec. 9, 10 A. M.
GATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT ... Wed., Dec. 10, 3 P. M.

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

G. D. OWENS, General Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. | GEO. YONGE, Agent, Ocean S. S. Co. and Central R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA ... SATURDAY, Dec. 6
Steamer MORRO CASTLE ... WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:

CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. VAN SICE ... WED., Dec. 10
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. FOOTE ... SAT., Dec. 20

(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NASSAU, N. P., VIA FERNANDINA, FLA.

Mail steam-ship CITY OF AUSTIN sails from Pier No. 20 East River at 3 P. M., Dec. 10. For all particulars, Nassau pamphlet, &c., apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., or R. W. PARSONS, Pier No. 20 East River. The Royal Victoria Hotel now open. J. M. MORTON, proprietor. J. LIDGERWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 758 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M. Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA ... Saturday, Dec. 13
S. S. SARATOGA ... Friday, Dec. 26

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GRAND TRUNK LINE, AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE. On and after Nov. 10, 1879.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:12 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30 and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M., except Sunday.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M. daily; 9:40 A. M., 6:30 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 4:50, 6:30, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:30, 10:10 P. M.

Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortland sts., No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

16 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Nov. 10, 1879.

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortland Streets Ferries as follows:

4:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

An express train leaves New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 3:30, 6:45, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 1:45, 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 3:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Nov. 17, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:03 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glen's Falls, and Rutland.

4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal via St. Albans.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.

11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 3 Park-place, and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8, 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—8, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—8, 8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—8, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—8, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 6 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

Now known as THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangements of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton and Tunkhannock; 4:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and the West. Pullman Sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad, at 8:05 and 1 P. M., daily, except Sundays; due at Newport at 4:18 and 8 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 TO BOSTON FIRST CLASS. VIA THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.

The elegant steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND leave daily, Sundays excepted, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4:30 P. M.

Special limited tickets between New-York and Boston, via this line, good ONLY for the trip for which they are sold, as specified on their face, $1.

PROVIDENCE LINE—FOR FREIGHT ONLY. Steamers leave daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. PARKER.

For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 2d	9:30 A. M.	Monday, 1st	8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 4th	11:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 3d	8:30 A. M.
Saturday, 6th	12:30 P. M.	Friday, 5th	9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th	2:00 P. M.	Monday, 8th	12:30 P. M.
Thursday, 11th	3:00 P. M.	Wed'sday, 10th	1:30 P. M.
Saturday, 13th	3:30 P. M.	Friday, 12th	7:00 A. M.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW AND ST. JOHN, leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., every week day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East. State-rooms warmed by steam. W. W. EVERETT, President.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens (West Point) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., except Saturdays, when the steamer THOMAS CORNELL leaves at 2 P. M.

A.—TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE.—NEW steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier 49 (New No. 41) North River, Leroy-st., daily, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., for Troy and all points North and West. Excursion tickets to Troy, good 30 days, $2. Steamer leaving Sunday evening lands at Albany.

ONE DOLLAR TO BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER LINE for special limited tickets; mammoth palace steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York daily, including Sundays, at 4:30 P. M., from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.; leave Brooklyn 4 P. M., Jersey City 4:20 P. M., via the Annex.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip, (Pier No. 35 E. R.,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON—FARE ONE DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River daily, including Sundays, at 4:30 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT AND intermediate landings will leave Pier No. 34, Harrison-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FINANCIAL.

SMALLEY & HONE,

MEMBERS OF NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

BROKERS,

NO. 58 EXCHANGE PLACE. Buy and sell on margins or for investors.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 275 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 22, 1879.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 275 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, 1879, at 12 o'clock. C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

WANTED TO BORROW—$5,000 FOR FIVE years to extend established legitimate business; can pay 10 per cent. annual interest; quarterly payments; principal and interest secured. Address ANGLO-AMERICAN, Box No. 197 Times Office.

$9,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE (City Property) at 6 per cent. for three or five years. HERMANN ALBERT, No. 102 [illegible]-av., corner [illegible]-st.

FINANCIAL.

!! PRIME INVESTMENTS !!

MORRIS AND ESSEX R. R. 7. DUE 1889.
CHICAGO, MIL. & ST. PAUL R. R. 7s., 1905.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R., 7 1902.
NEW-YORK & HARLEM R. R. 7s., 1900.
NEW-YORK CITY, BROOKLYN CITY, AND CHOICE STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

GEO. K. SISTARE'S SONS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, 17 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.

PHELPS, STOKES & CO.

I. N. PHELPS, JAMES STOKES, ANSON PHELPS STOKES. BANKERS, NO. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS IN DOLLARS, FOR USE IN UNITED STATES, CUBA, &c. IN POUNDS STERLING, AVAILABLE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD. ALSO, TRAVELERS' CREDITS AND CIRCULAR NOTES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S 10 per cent. Bonds, secured under mortgage of Oct. 1, 1856, to J. F. D. Lanier, Trustee. Notice is hereby given that under and in pursuance of the provisions in that behalf contained in the mortgage, heretofore made by The Indiana Central Railway to J. F. D. Lanier, Trustee, and bearing date Oct. 1, 1856, the undersigned, The Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, as the legal successor of the said The Indiana Central Railway Company, the mortgagor in said mortgage, and as present owner of the premises thereby mortgaged, having elected to exercise the option reserved by said mortgage and the bonds secured thereby, to pay off and discharge such bonds as hereinafter mentioned, will, on the day for payment of the next semi-annual installment of interest, viz., on the 1st day of January, 1880, pay, in such discharge, the principal sums and accrued interest to the time of such payment, of each and all of the outstanding bonds of the said The Indiana Central Railway Company, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and amounting to $666,500, or thereabouts, issued under or secured by the above-mentioned mortgage.

Holders of such Bonds and the Interest Coupons appertaining thereto are hereby notified to present the same for payment as aforesaid, at the office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York City, where payment will accordingly be made.

This notice is given under and in pursuance of the order of Mr. Justice Harlan, made in the suit pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, of James A. Roosevelt and William R. Fosdick against the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, dated Oct. 14, 1879, as well as under and in pursuance of the provisions contained in the Mortgage and Bonds above described, in respect to paying off and discharging such Bonds before maturity.

New-York, Oct. 25, 1879.

THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

By BENJAMIN E. SMITH, President.

JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, WILLIAM R. FOSDICK. } Receivers, &c.

City of Atlanta, STATE OF GEORGIA, 6 PER CENTUM BONDS,

ISSUED FOR FUNDING PURPOSES. PAYABLE JAN. 1, 1893. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAID AT NAT. PARK BANK, NEW-YORK CITY. FOR SALE AT PAR AND INTEREST.

Geo. K. Sistare's Sons,

NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUED BY ACT OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA. CHARTER PROHIBITS ANY INCREASE OF DEBT, AND REQUIRES AN ANNUAL REDUCTION TO BE MADE.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

1,488	1,981	1,619	288	1,469	2,297	508
295	1,505	1,624	1,371	1,119	981	888
1,428	2,156	825	323	1,273	1,573	2,310
2,075	1,241	1,844	1,964	384	957	2,016
79	1,133	1,022	743	2,067	1,668	1,227
750	1,469	1,461	2,309	1,860	1,501	2,325
1,612	118	769	2,107	1,823	1,226	1,588
791	368	1,192	819	890	1,430	
1,260	1,048	1,290	678	455	2,370	
39	1,684	9	909	2,452	573	

were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad-st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1880.

New-York, Nov. 29, 1879.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN; ELISHA ATKINS, } Trustees.

By his attorney, SIDNEY DILLON;

J. HOOD WRIGHT, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public. [L. S.]

BROOKLYN CITY

5 Per Cent. Bonds, DUE IN 1918.

CINCINNATI CITY

6 Per Cent. Bonds, DUE IN 1909.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE.

THE WARWICK VALLEY (ORANGE COUNTY) FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS, due in 1900. Interest April and October. Payable in New-York.

LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILWAY 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD AND SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS. Interest due January and July, and payable at the office of the company in Boston. Principal payable in 1905.

UTAH AND PLEASANT VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS. Payable Nov. 1, 1903, in United States Gold Coin, at the Agency of the company in New-York City. Interest semi-annually—May and November.

SHELDON & WADSWORTH,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Nov. 11, 1879.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF ALLEGHENY 4 PER CENT. RAILROAD COMPROMISE BONDS.

In accordance with section third of an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved April 10, 1862, entitled an "Act relative to the railroad indebtedness of the City of Allegheny," notice is hereby given that the said City of Allegheny is prepared to retire the following outstanding 4 per cent. Railroad Compromise Bonds, viz.: Nos. 94, 95, 100, 101, 102, 109, 122, 128, 134, 132, 136, 137, 138, 139, 141, and that the said outstanding bonds not surrendered Jan. 1, 1880, will cease to draw interest thereon from that date, and the holder or holders of such bond or bonds shall look only to the deposit in the Bank of Pittsburg for payment of same. JAMES BROWN, Controller.

TRUSTEES' NOTICE.

Pursuant to a resolution passed at a meeting of the California and Texas Railway Construction Company, held June 21, 1879, an adjourned meeting of the holders of the Trusteed stock of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 275 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, 1879, at 1 o'clock P. M., to vote upon the question of a dissolution of the trust, and a transfer by the Trustees, to the holders of certificates, in exchange therefor, of an equal number of shares of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company stock, in accordance with the terms of said trust.

Surviving Trustees { FRANK S. BOND, ALFRED GAITHER, W. T. WALTERS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HACKENSACK, HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 22, 1879.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT pursuant to a resolution of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Hackensack to go into liquidation, passed this day, the said association is closing up its affairs. The holders of its notes, and other creditors of said association, are hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the said association for payment.

Witness the seal of said association and the signature of its Cashier, this 22d day of November, 1879. [Seal.] A. D. BROWER, Cashier.

FOR SALE.

Pacific Railroad of Missouri 3d mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, Memphis and Little Rock R. R. 1st, St. Joseph and Western stock, St. Joseph and Pacific bonds, Kansas and Neb. bonds, Hannibal and St. Joe. 8 per cent. bonds.

WANTED.

St. Paul, Stillwater and Taylor's Falls bonds, St. Paul and Sioux City, Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis securities, and all kinds of investment and miscellaneous securities dealt in by F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Banker and Broker, Drexel Building, 27 Wall and 8 Broad sts.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEWSPAPER.—ONE OF THE largest and best patronized local papers in New-England, in a wealthy district; price, $4,000; good reasons for selling. Address [illegible] Box No. 156 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, furnished second floor; references given and required; at No. 465 West 23d-st. Accessible by different railroads.

MURRAY HILL.—SECOND FLOOR; FOUR rooms or less; private bath; all newly furnished; also, two hall rooms; references required. No. 22 East 35th-st.

ONE ROOM (FRONTING ON BOULEVARD) FOR two persons; full board, possession immediately; all modern comforts. No. 1,588 Broadway, third door from 47th-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 52 WEST.—Second-story front room; hall room on third floor, with board; reference.

NO. 12 EAST 46TH-ST., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—Handsomely-furnished large and small rooms; first-class board; reference.

NO. 68 WEST 38TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished front parlor, with or without private table; also, hall room; terms reasonable.

NO. 77 WEST 45TH-ST.—SECOND FLOOR, together or separate, with first-class board; moderate terms; references exchanged.

NO. 375 MADISON-AV.—ELEGANT ROOM; second floor; references exchanged.

NO. 46 WEST 38TH-ST.—THIRD FLOOR TO let, with board. Reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS, SECOND FLOOR, with or without private table. No. 123 East 18th-st.

NO. 34 WEST 38TH-ST.—AN ELEGANTLY-furnished suite; also, single rooms, with board.

FIFTH-AV., NOS. 741 AND 743—DELIGHTful large front rooms, with board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

SUNNY, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE rooms, without board; private bath, closets; extensive library books; well adapted to doctors, dentists, or bachelors; also, large, sunny room, fourth floor. No. 22 East 20th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A FEW furnished rooms to gentlemen; with breakfast, if desired. Call at No. 311 West 38th-st.

HANDSOMELY - FURNISHED DOUBLE and single rooms to rent in private family, No. 24 West 12th-st., near 5th-av., without board. References.

NO. 20 WEST 21ST-ST.—A LARGE HANDsomely-furnished saloon parlor, or parlor and bedroom, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

NO. 32 WEST 26TH-ST.—LARGE HANDsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen desiring refined, quiet home. Prices moderate. References.

NO. 154 WAVERLEY-PLACE.—HANDSOMEly-furnished rooms, without board; fire, gas, bath and ample closet-room; terms reasonable.

FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, without board; private family; references. Call at No. 31 West 32d-st.

NO. 5 WEST 42D-ST.—DESIRABLE HALL room for gentleman; reference.

ROOMS WANTED.

WARM, COMFORTABLY - FURNISHED hall room wanted in small private family; location, 34th to 57th, Lexington-av. to Broadway; rent must be moderate; will be permanent. Address G., St. Clair Hotel.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1879.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this company, held on the 1st inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

GEORGE F. TALMAN, MORRIS FRANKLIN,
FRANCIS F. MARBURY, MAHLON APGAR,
JOHN H. MORTIMER, THOMAS HITCHCOCK,
JOHN GARCIA, WILLIAM A. BURTIS,
NATH'L L. McCREADY, CHARLES H. KERNER,
HENRY J. BEERS, FRANCIS LELAND,
THOMAS SCOTT, WM. H. MONTANYE,
JOHN M. BURKE, GEORGE A. PHELPS,
EDMUND H. MILLER, NEHEMIAH TUNIS,
GEORGE H. TALMAN, HENRY C. MORTIMER,
FRANCIS F. MARBURY, Jr., A. B. WESTERVELT,
JOHN W. CONDIT.

For Inspectors of Election for the year 1880: ELISHA J. DENISON, A. MARTIN BURTIS, WALTER R. WOOD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors WILLIAM A. BURTIS was unanimously re-elected President. LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) STONINGTON, Conn., Nov. 18, 1879.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual meeting for an election of Directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held in the company's office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on the 10th day of December, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The polls will be open from 10:30 to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer-books will be closed from Nov. 29 to Dec. 11, 1879. SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY, OF MARYLAND, Nos. 6 and 8½ TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1879.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, 1879. Polls open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. Dec. 5, and reopened at 10 A. M. Dec. 10.

By order of the Board of Directors. WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 2, 1879.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, 1880.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 8th inst. and opened Jan. 8. G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1879.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1880. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. By order of the Board. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOciation for the Benefit of Colored Orphans, for the election of Trustees and such other business as may come before the association, will be held on MONDAY, Dec. 8, at Mrs. Van Dusen's, No. 65 West 36th-st., at 12 M. Per order. H. S. WHEELOCK, Secretary pro tem.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCK-HOLDERS of the Tubular Barrow and Truck Manufacturing Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 P. M., at No. 212 West-st. WM. H. HARRISON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE ONTARIO SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 31 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1879.

DIVIDEND NO. 50.

The regular monthly dividend of Fifty Cents per share has been declared for November, payable at the office of the Transfer Agents, Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, on the 15th inst.

Transfer-books close on 10th inst.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1879.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND Three-quarters per Cent. on the Preferred Stock and a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. on the Common Stock of this company will be paid at this office on and after Dec. 26, to stockholders of record, at the closing of the transfer-books on the 13th inst.

The transfer-books will reopen on the 29th inst. M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

New-York, Dec. 2, 1879.

THE STANDARD CONSOLIDATED MINING Company have this day declared their regular monthly dividend of FIFTY CENTS per share, payable Dec. 12, at the agency of the Nevada Bank, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.

Transfer-books will close on the 5th inst. and open on the 13th inst. M. R. COOK, Vice-President.

THE COUPONS OF THE CONSOLIDATED BONDS of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company due Jan. 1 and July 1, 1879, will be paid on and after Dec. 1 proximo at the office of Messrs. PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st.

JOHN SCREVEN, SAMUEL A. STRANG, } Receivers.

New-York, Nov. 29, 1879.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between H. C. WILLIAMS and R. D. SKINNER, under the name of H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. SKINNER retiring therefrom. H. C. WILLIAMS will settle up the business, using the name of the firm in liquidation.

H. C. WILLIAMS has associated with himself FRANK E. WILLIAMS, and their business as bankers and brokers will be continued under the same firm name of H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., at same place, No. 49 Wall-st.—New-York, Dec. 1, 1879.

H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.

OFFICE OF LLOYD & McKEAN, No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1879.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction, at the above address, of a general Commission Business in Railway Stocks and Bonds and Government and Miscellaneous Securities.

JOSEPH P. LLOYD,
WM. G. McKEAN,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange.
F. G. KINGSLAND, G. P. LLOYD, } Special.

MILITARY.

SELECT COUNCIL CHAMBER, INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3, 1879.

TRANSPORTATION HAVING BEEN PERmitted Military Organizations and Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic by the Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Reading, and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Companies, the Chairman of the Committee on Transportation, Mr. Thomas M. Hammett, requests the commanding officers of both the Military and Grand Army in Pennsylvania, New-York, New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland to communicate on or before Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1879, the number of men they will parade on the occasion of the reception of Gen. Grant by the authorities of the City of Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1879.

By order of the Committee on Reception of Gen. Grant. JOSEPH L. PAIST, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

SEVENTH REGIMENT FAIR.

LAST WEEK.

Open from 1 P. M. to 11 P. M. Entrance on 4th-av. and on Lexington-av., between 66th and 67th sts. All East Side railroads connect directly with the Fair, and the Central Park carriages connect the Fair with all West Side railroads at 59th-st.

SATURDAY, DEC. 6, POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY OF THE FAIR.

ART GALLERIES, containing the most valuable pictures, loaned from the famous private galleries of this and other large cities, and never before exhibited.

NO EXTRA CHARGE to the Magic Exhibition, the Ventriloquist Exhibition, the Japanese Tea-room, the Gypsy Camp, the Turkish Bazaar, the National Guard Rifle Gallery, the Ladies' Shooting Gallery, &c., &c.

Ten immense company booths containing valuable and attractive goods of every kind, at moderate prices. Also, Confectionery, Grocery, Toy, Gentlemen's Furnishing, and Cigar Stores.

OLD CURIOSITY SHOP. PUNCH AND JUDY.

Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. Admission, 50 cents. Children half price.

DALY'S (NEW) THEATRE, B'WAY & 30TH-ST. The only theatre under the management of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

TO-DAY at 2 ... TO-NIGHT at 8.
TO-DAY at 2 ... TO-NIGHT at 8.
TO-DAY at 2 ... TO-NIGHT at 8.

AN ARABIAN NIGHT.

AUGUSTIN DALY'S New Comedy A GREAT SUCCESS. The popular success of the play is unquestionable.—*Times*. A decided hit.—*Herald*. Audience enthusiastic.—*World*. An incessant laugh.—*Express*. Real pleasure.—*Tribune*.

EVERY NIGHT AND MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FRENCH OPERA. To-day, two performances—Afternoon and evening. This afternoon at 1:30. Only matinée of MIGNON. Paola Marié, Angèle, Leroux-Bouvard, and M. Capoul in the cast. Matinée Prices—25c., 50c., 75c., $1, and $1 50.

TO-NIGHT, LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE. PAOLA MARIE (last time) ... SERPOLETTE.

To-morrow evening, Grand Popular Sunday Concert. Monday Evening, Dec. 8, Capoul's Farewell Benefit. AN EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE. 3 Operas. LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT, (second act.) MIGNON, (third act.) GUONOD'S FAUST, (third act.) TUESDAY, Dec. 9, last time of MIGNON. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, FIRST TIME IN AMERICA of Lecocq's successful work, LA CAMARGO.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SUNDAY CONCERT. VERY POPULAR PRICES—25c., 50c., 75c., and $1. Admission, 25c. and 50c.; best seats, 25c. and 50c. extra. First appearance in concert of Mlle. Leroux-Bouvard, together with Paola Marié, Angèle, and Capoul. A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 30 MUSICIANS. Mr. A. H. Pease, the favorite pianist, and the principal artists of Mr. GRAU'S French Opera Company.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE. Sole lessee and manager ... Mr. A. M. PALMER. SECOND MONTH and UNABATED SUCCESS of FRENCH FLATS. THE FUNNIEST PLAY EVER PRODUCED IN NEW-YORK. You laugh all the while you are in the Union-Square Theatre, and want to take somebody else the next night to see him (or her) laugh also.—*Spirit of the Times*.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY. MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8. PINAFORE. PINAFORE. Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. SULLIVAN. will conduct the orchestra. An exceptionally strong cast of characters from D'OYLY CARTE'S LONDON OPERA COMPANY. Will shortly be produced GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S ENTIRELY NEW OPERA.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. Cor. of 14th-st. & 6th-av. J. H. HAVERLY ... Proprietor and Manager. A PERFECT SUCCESS. EVERY EVENING until further notice, and at WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, Mr. Bartley Campbell's comedy-drama, THE GALLEY SLAVE, Which has been received nightly by CROWDED AUDIENCES WITH TUMULTS OF APPLAUSE.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D-ST. LESSEE AND MANAGER ... Mr. HENRY E. ABBEY. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE. UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF MR. J. K. EMMET AS FRITZ IN IRELAND. Evening performance at 8. Matinée at 2. Reserved seats, (evening,) 50c., $1, and $1 50. Reserved seats, (matinée,) 50c. and $1.

BROADWAY OPERA-HOUSE. No. 1,239 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts. Great success. CLINTON HALL'S Famous Comedy, STRATEGISTS. EVERY EVENING. Also, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Great Success of THOMPSON-STREET FLATS. THE TURKISH PATROL. "THE SKIDS ARE OUT TO-DAY." Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2. OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY and 29th-st.

STANDARD THEATRE, BROADWAY & 33D-ST. Last nights of FATINITZA. FATINITZA. Matinées WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 1:30. In active preparation, PRINCESS TOTO.

GEORGE VANDENHOFF, CHICKERING HALL. FIFTH "DICKENS MORNING," SATURDAY, DEC. 6, AT 2:30 P. M. Choice selections from "David Copperfield," &c. Reserved seats, 75c., at Schuberth's, 23 Union-square.

THE FAMOUS FOUR-PAGE MARCH, "THE TURKISH REVEILLE." Only 10 cents; mailed for 12 cents. HITCHCOCK'S MUSIC STORE, No. 32 Park-row.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN RICHARD, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is to give notice that on the 2d day of December, 1879, an alias warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the district of New-Jersey, against the estate of John Richard, of Newark, in the County of Essex, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 663 Broad-street, in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Staats S. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. L. HUTCHINSON, U. S. Marshal for said District.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOSES FROEHLICH, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is to give notice that on the 1st day of December, 1879, an alias warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey against the estate of Moses Froehlich, of Newark, in the County of Essex, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 663 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Staats S. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1879, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. L. HUTCHINSON, U. S. Marshal for said District.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES L. SMITH, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is to give notice that on the 12th day of November, 1879, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey against the estate of James L. Smith, of Wantage, in the County of Sussex, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Paterson, New-Jersey, Room 4, First National Bank Building, before John A. Barkalow, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. L. HUTCHINSON, U. S. Marshal for said District.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK L. MARTIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Frederick L. Martin, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the twenty-sixth day of December, 1879, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 261 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of November, 1879.

n28-law3w8* SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,558.—In the matter of HEYMANN JEDEL, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on Tuesday, the sixth day of January, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

GUILD & LUM, Sol'rs, Newark, N. J. 36-law3w8

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,535.—In the matter of MARK CYPHERS, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on Tuesday, the sixth day of January, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

JOHN M. VAN DUYN, Sol'r. 336-law3w8

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TO-DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 6, at 2 o'clock. AIDA. GRAND MATINEE AIDA. Rhadames, Signor CAMPANINI; Amonasro, Signor GALASSI; Ramfis, Herr BEHRENS; Il Re, Signor MONTI; Amneris, Mlle. A. L. CARY; and Aida, Mme. EMILIE AMBRE. Director of the Music and Conductor ... Signor ARDITI.

MONDAY, Dec. 8, Meyerbeer's opera, DINORAH. Hoel, Signor GALASSI; Corentino, Signor RUNCIO; Caprajo, Mlle. A. L. CARY; Un Cacciatore, Herr BEHRENS, and Dinorah, Mlle. MARIE MARIMON, (her second appearance.)

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, Bellini's opera, LA SONNAMBULA. Elvino, Signor CAMPANINI; Il Conte Rodolfo, Signor DEL PUENTE; Teresa, Mme. LABLACHE, and Amina, Mlle. MARIE MARIMON, (her third appearance.) Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8. Office open 9 till 5.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. GRAND SACRED CONCERT, AT POPULAR PRICES, ON SUNDAY EVENING, DEC. 7, at 8 o'clock, at which Mlle. ALWINA VALLERIA, Mme. EMILIE AMBRE, Mme. LABLACHE, Signor CAMPANINI, Signor RUNCIO, Signor DEL PUENTE, And Herr BEHRENS WILL TAKE PART; LIKEWISE THE FULL ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS OF HER MAJESTY'S OPERA COMPANY. Director of the Music and Conductor, Signor ARDITI.

PROGRAMME:

OVERTURE, "Mignon" ... Thomas
By the ORCHESTRA.
AIR, "It is Enough" ("Elijah") ... Mendelssohn
Herr BEHRENS.
AIR, "Crucifixus" ("Messe Solennelle") ... Rossini
Mme. LABLACHE.
PRAYER, "O, Signore" ("Lombardi") ... Verdi
(By desire.)
By the CHORUS.
AIR—"Mio provero cor" ... Guercia
Signor DEL PUENTE.
AIR—"I know that my Redeemer liveth" ("Messiah") ... Handel
Mlle. ALWINA VALLERIA.
TRIO—"Gratias Agimus" ("Messe Solennelle") ... Rossini
Mme. LABLACHE, Signor RUNCIO, and Signor DEL PUENTE.
PREGHIERA—"Pieta Signore" ... Stradella
Signor CAMPANINI.
AIR—"Santa Maria" ... Faure
Mme. EMILIE AMBRE.
CHORUS—"Grand Isle" ... Mozart
By the CHORUS.
DUET—"Crucifixis" ... Faure
Mlle. ALWINA VALLERIA and Herr BEHRENS.
AIR—"Ave Maria" ... Gounod
Mme. EMILIE AMBRE.
GRAND PRAYER—"Dal Tuo Stellato" ("Mosee in Egypt") ... Rossini
SOLOS BY
Mlle. ALWINA VALLERIA, Mme. EMILIE AMBRE, Mme. LABLACHE, Signor CAMPANINI, Signor RUNCIO, Signor DEL PUENTE, Herr BEHRENS.
THE CHORUS AND FULL ORCHESTRA.

The following scale of prices will be adopted: Seats in Private Boxes, $2; Parquet and Balcony, $1 50; General Admission, $1. The whole of the Family Circle will be thrown open to the public at 50 cents. Entrance both on 14th-st. and Irving-place. Places may be secured at the box-office of the Academy of Music, in 14th-st., which is open daily from 9 till 5, under the direction of Mr. Perry, and at all of the District Telegraph Company's offices.

WALLACK'S. OPENS 7:30. BEGINS AT 8. Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK. SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 6, first production on any stage of a new drama, in 5 acts and 6 tableaus, by Albert Lancaster, entitled ESTELLE; OR, FALSE AND TRUE, partially founded on Victor Cherbuliez's novel of "Samuel Brohl and Company," and will be presented with NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS. THE CAST will include Mr. GERALD EYRE, his first appearance at this theatre; Mr. F. ROBINSON his first appearance here this season; Mr. H. EDWARDS, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. H. GILMOUR, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, her first appearance this season; Miss ROSE WOOD, and Miss E. BLAISDELL.

SPECIAL NOTICE. In order to enable the management to present the above drama with greater completeness, there will be NO MATINEE HERE TO-DAY.

GRAND JOSEFFY CONCERT. SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock, Church of the Disciples, Madison-av. and 45th-st. Soloist—Miss ANNA DRASDIL.

PROGRAMME.

I. Piano Solo—Sonata, Op. 53 in C major ... Beethoven. Herr JOSEFFY.
II. Song—L. Addio ... Mozart. Miss ANNA DRASDIL.
III. Piano Solo—a. Chromatische Fantasie und Fuge, (Bach;) b. Gavotte, (Padre Martini;) c. Menuett, (Boccherini.)—(Transcribed by R. JOSEFFY;) d. Novellette, No. 2, (Schumann;) e. Moment Musical in A flat, (Schubert;) f. Etude on Chopin, D flat, Valse, (Joseffy.) Herr JOSEFFY.
IV. Song—Trockene Blumen, (Faded Flowers) ... Schubert. Miss ANNA DRASDIL.
V. Piano Solo—a. Etudes, Op. 10, C sharp minor, E major and G flat major, (Chopin;) b. Nocturne, in B major, (Chopin;) c. Valse in E minor, (Chopin;) d. Tarantelle, No. 2, (Joseffy;) e. Spinnerlied (from Flying Dutchman) Wagner, (Liszt.) Herr JOSEFFY.
VI. Song—Ich liebe Dich ... Wilhelmj. Miss ANNA DRASDIL.
VII. Piano Solo—Tarantella, (Venezia Napoli) ... Liszt. Herr JOSEFFY.

Reserved seats now on sale at No. 111 Broadway; Rosemore, Windsor, and at the church, this afternoon from 2 to 6; evening, 7:30 to 9, and Saturday from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY. STEINWAY HALL. Dr. L. DAMROSCH ... Conductor. THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Dec. 6, SECOND SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Soloist: Miss Emma Thursby.

Joh. Seb. Bach: "Toccata" ... Orchestra
Nicolo Jomelli: "La Calandrina" Air, (1750,) Miss Thursby
W. A. Mozart: Symphony in C, (Jupiter) ... Orchestra
C. Goldmark: Overture, "Penthesilea" (new) ... Orchestra
C. M. Von Weber: Cavatina from "Freischütz" Miss Thursby
L. Von Beethoven: Overture, "Lenore" (No. 3) ... Orchestra

Admission, 50 cents and $1; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD. 175,672 MAGNIFICENT ENGLISH BOOKS, BEAUTIFUL AMERICAN GIFT-BOOKS, and GORGEOUS JUVENILE BOOKS, almost GIVEN AWAY. GRAND HOLIDAY CATALOGUE FREE. LEGGAT BROS., 3 BEEKMAN-ST., OPP. POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. FAREWELL. E. G. GILMORE ... Lessee and Manager. ENCHANTMENT. The KIRALFY BROTHERS' wondrously beautiful spectacle. Great Variety Act. Last week but one. GRAND FAMILY MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2. Delightful treat for children. PALPABLE POPULAR PRICES—Orchestra, orchestra circle, front balcony, $1; balcony, 75 cents. Admission, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents. MONDAY, Dec. 15, the new Irish drama, HEARTS OF STEEL.

KNICKERBOCKER ATHLETIC CLUB GAMES, AT MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1879, commencing at 7:30 o'clock; running, walking, hurdle and bicycle racing. Over 200 entries, comprising the best amateur athletes from the leading clubs of America. Entrance to Garden on 4th-av. and 26th-st. Admission, 50 cents; private boxes (admitting four) $3.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM. B'WAY & 35TH-ST. TWENTY-FIVE MARVELOUSLY TRAINED HORSES. W. C. COUP'S Famous Troupe of BRONCHO HORSES, DOGS, and TRAINED ANIMALS. The celebrated Troupe of Kentucky Thorough-breds. Every Day at 2 P. M. and 8 P. M. Admission to all, 50c.; children, 25c.; reserved seats, 75c. Shortly to be produced on a grand scale, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

EXTRACT FROM BUSINESS NOTICE OF THOUGHTS AND EVENTS.—Contributors, "on sending in their articles, are requested to note the amount of their required honorarium which, when their contributions are accepted, will be promptly remitted; an ample waste-basket will be provided for imperfact utterances, however." See on news-stands on and after Dec. 6. THOUGHTS AND EVENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY. HARRIGAN & HART ... Proprietors. STANDARD COMEDY THEATRE. Every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinées. MULLIGAN GUARDS CHRISTMAS.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, NO. 5 EAST 14TH-ST., 2d door east of 5th-av. (Incorporated 1865.) SUBSCRIPTION-BOOKS NOW OPEN, day and evening.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., NO. 46 EAST 14TH-ST., (Union-square,) Offer the largest assortment in the City of the BEST CABINET OR PARLOR ORGANS IN THE WORLD; winners of highest distinction at EVERY WORLD'S FAIR FOR THIRTEEN YEARS. Prices, $54, $66, $78, $84, $90, to $500 and upward. Also, for easy payments, $5 a month for 12 months, or $6 75 a quarter for 10 quarters and upward.

A GREAT OFFER FOR HOLIDAYS.—Splendid organs, $35, $45, $50, $55, $65, $70 upward; 7-octave Pianos, $115, $130, $135; 7 1-3 do., $140, $150 upward; warranted; monthly installments received; instruments to rent, tuned and repaired. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 826 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING. At his residence, No. 681 FIFTH-AVENUE. Send for circular.

A NEW LADIES' MORNING CLASS MEETS at M. HLASKO'S School for Dancing, No. 1,478 Broadway, every Tuesday and Thursday, at 11 A. M.

MR. HLASKO'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING commences at No. 1,478 Broadway, above 42d-st., Nov. 1.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Broadway and 32d-st., Is open every day and evening. See circular.

ANNIVERSARIES.

SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WORKING WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION at Chickering Hall, corner of 18th-st. and 5th-av., MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1879. Samuel Willets will preside. Addresses by the Rev. John Hall, D. D., Henry Day, Esq., and Hon. Edward Salomon; music by Mrs. Louisa Oliver, Miss Jennie Dickerson, and Henry Eyre Browne; accompanist, Caryl Florio. Tickets (free of charge) may be obtained at all the principal book and music stores, at Chickering Hall, and at the Working Women's Protective Union, No. 38 Bleecker-st. Doors open at 7; Organ Recital by Henry Eyre Browne, from 7 to 8 o'clock.

THREE SLAPS IN THE FACE

A LIVELY TIME IN A STREET CAR.

A LADY WHO OBJECTED TO SMOKING, AND A SMOKER WHO PERSISTED UPON PUFFING HIS CIGAR—A SCENE IN THE TOMBS.

The smoking of a cigar in a horse car resulted yesterday in a sudden and sharp assault upon a well-known member of the "Old Guard" by a lady identified with a prominent charitable incorporation, the arrest of the lady, and her subsequent arraignment in a Police court. The scene of the episode was a Third-avenue smoking car, and the chief parties in the action, Mr. Edward S. St. John Henriques, of No. 130 East Forty-seventh-street, and Miss Francis K. Ferguson. Henriques is a man of means, one of the "Old Guard," a member of Company I, of the Seventy-first Regiment, and a special Deputy Sheriff. He was dressed yesterday with scrupulous neatness, and, being fond of smoking, had a supply of cigars in his pocket. Having business down town, and not being desirous of foregoing the pleasure of his cigar during the trip, he waited a long time for a smoking-car. One came along about 10:30 o'clock, and he got on at Forty-seventh-street, and passed the time in reading his paper and smoking. Others in the car were also smoking, and all went well until the car reached Cooper Institute, when the conductor stopped to take on a lady, who wore spectacles, and carried a sachel. She had early black hair, and wore a sacque trimmed with brown squirrel fur, and had a muff of brown velvet, also trimmed with fur. The new passenger was Miss Ferguson, Secretary of the Woman's Employment Society of the City of New-York, the office of which is at No. 121 Second-avenue. She was bound for the Mayor's office, where she intended to present some petition to Mayor Cooper on behalf of the society. She went to the extreme end of the car, and sat on the left side, while the men went on smoking. Mr. Thomas F. Moore, who got on at Twelfth-street, stood smoking on the rear platform.

Miss Ferguson soon began to evince signs of distress and evidences of rising temper. About Canal-street, she arose and walked toward the conductor. Mr. Henriques had his legs stretched out comfortably in front of him, and first noticed her as he drew in his feet to let her pass. She went to the conductor, and said that smoking caused her to feel faint and was then making her sick. It appears that she had not known the car was one in which male passengers were given the privilege of smoking, and she was outspoken in her objection to the growing cloud of smoke. The conductor listened to her complaint, and said that sometimes gentlemen would stop smoking in deference to the ladies, but he added that they had a right in "special" cars to smoke if they chose. Miss Ferguson said that she did not know the car was a special one, but she could not change it for another for fear of arriving at the Mayor's office too late. She also declined to appeal to the smokers, she said, because she did not deem them gentlemen as long as they puffed their vile weeds in the presence of a lady. The conductor soothingly suggested that she might sit in the corner near the door, and by that means escape much of the annoyance. She dropped into the seat indicated, but soon asked the conductor to open the window. He could not comply with her request, as the window was nailed up, and told her so. Some of the passengers by this time began to laugh to themselves at what they considered the lady's very funny demonstrations of disgust. At length she got up, and walking out on the rear platform, took hold of the knob of the door to keep from falling off. The conductor asked her whether she wished to get off, but she replied in the negative, saying that she simply went there because the odor of the cigars and smoke was overpowering. By this time there was quite a little sensation and much amusement in the car. A man who was smoking dropped into her vacated seat, and began to add the smoke of another cigar to the cloud that was being drawn into her face by the draught of the doorway.

Naturally this was not calculated to soothe her mind, and she showed her disgust. Near Chambers-street Mr. Moore arose and asked the conductor if they were near Chambers-street, and a moment later Mr. Henriques, who was standing near the platform, asked the same question. The queries were accompanied by whiffs of smoke from the cigars of the interrogators, and they were carried directly in the lady's face. Already rendered nervous beyond measure, it seemed to her mind as if the two puffs of smoke were specially intended as fresh annoyances to her. She lost all control of herself, and aimed a blow with her muff at the warrior smoker, Henriques. It was fatally accurate, and the muff crashed against Henriques's cigar, and made a wreck of it, and a much-surprised man of its owner. Recovering from his astonishment, he said he would put her off the car and have her arrested. This was but adding fuel to the flame, and she replied, spunkily, that he couldn't put her off the car. According to her story, he tried to do so, but she clung tenaciously to the door-knob, and defeated his attempt. He desisted from his efforts after a time, and declared again that he would have her arrested for assault. The word was scarcely out of his mouth, when she struck him again with the muff in the face.

Everybody in the car was now thoroughly excited. Mr. Henriques waited until the car passed the City Hall, where he caught sight of an officer, whom he summoned to remove the lady from the car. Another excited colloquy ensued, and as she was about to alight, with the policeman's aid, she turned again upon Henriques, thinking, as she said, that he was going to push her off the step, and aimed a third and final blow at his face. The officer parried the blow with his arm, however, and the parties then adjourned to the City Hall Hall Police Station, where Miss Ferguson is reported to have said that she was sorry she had not struck Henriques hard enough to leave a mark that he would carry all his life. She was taken to the Tombs Police Court, and, after spending an hour in the unsavory prisoner's pen, was arraigned before Justice Morgan. Mr. Henriques told his story, and Mr. Moore corroborated it as a witness of the striking with the muff.

Miss Ferguson demanded the complainant's name and address, and spoke of suing him for false imprisonment. She told Justice Morgan that Mr. Henriques had insulted her by smoking. The complainant then said he did not know that his smoking was offensive to her, as she had said nothing to him about it. He was not a man who would insult a lady, and, indeed, had protected them, on some occasions. Justice Morgan expressed the opinion that the prisoner had acted in an unlady-like manner, and fined her $5. Subsequently he reconsidered this action, the prisoner having spent some time in prison, and held her for trial in Special Sessions for assault and battery. She nearly fainted when she heard of his intention, and wept hysterically. He paroled her until 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, and told her to bring with her then a bondsman who could qualify to the extent of $100 bail. Miss Ferguson said she did not know that "smoking cars" were run on street railways.

SUICIDE OF A PILOT.

CAPT. BENJAMIN SIMONSON CUTS HIS THROAT ON STATEN ISLAND.

Capt. Benjamin Simonson, one of the oldest and most experienced of the New-York Sandy Hook pilots, committed suicide yesterday afternoon, cutting his throat, in his residence on Staten Island, between Tompkinsville and Stapleton. Capt. Simonson was 45 years old, had been a pilot for 20 years, and was a part owner in the new pilot-boat Columbia, which went on duty for the first time yesterday. On Wednesday evening he met his fellow-pilots on board the Columbia, and wished the new craft success by giving them a champagne supper. It was agreed that he should go down the Bay on the Columbia yesterday morning. He failed to do so, but at 11 o'clock went to his home, on Staten Island, and sent his wife and three children to the City on a shopping excursion. At 1:15 o'clock he was found lying dead on the floor of his room by the servant, his throat cut from ear to ear. The fact was telegraphed to the Staten Island Ferry, and Officer Cotter, of the First Precinct, notified the Pilot Commissioners. Mrs. Simonson and her children came to the Staten Island Ferry on their way home, at 2 o'clock, and Mr. Oliffe, the ticket-taker, in a measure prepared her for the ordeal before her, by saying that her husband had met with an accident, and was not expected to live. No cause can be assigned for Capt. Simonson's suicide. He owned a share in the Columbia, his beautiful villa on Staten Island, and was well to do. The pilots will hold a meeting to-day to take suitable action regarding his death.

THE DEATH OF JOHN D. LINDON.

Mr. John D. Lindon, Justice Murray's personal clerk, died in his residence, No. 513 East One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, on Thursday evening, after a severe illness, extending over a period of several months. Mr. Lindon, who was a lawyer, was widely known, and was generally conceded to be the most capable and efficient clerk attached to the Board of Police Justices. Mr. Lindon had a large number of personal friends, and his loss brings deep sadness to all who knew him. During Mr. Lindon's 20 years' experience as a Police Court clerk he was never known to draw up a defective affidavit, and no flaw ever being discoverable in any of the thousands of complaints executed by his hand, a culprit never thanked John Lindon for his discharge. He was 60 years of age, and he leaves a wife and family.

HELD ON A CHARGE OF BURGLARY.

William Brown, alias Big Kass, No. 1,498 Rogues' Gallery, and John Miller, alias Dutch Pete, No. 1,014 Rogues' Gallery, who on Wednesday night were arrested by an officer of the Eighth Precinct, who found them prowling about the neighborhood of silk warehouses in Greene-street, with burglars' tools in their possession, were before Justice Flammer yesterday. Evidence was adduced connecting them with the robbery of hair switches, worth $50, from Oppenheim Brothers', No. 329 Canal-street, and with a recent robbery of $1,900 worth of silk at L. Eiseman & Co.'s, No. 73 Grand-street. Miller is also under indictment for stealing $175 worth of silk. The prisoners were held.

THE ITALIAN STABBING AFFRAY.

Frank Bello, the Italian who stabbed and killed Antonio Cellandana during a fracas at No. 423 East One Hundred and Eleventh-street, by stabbing him four times with a dirk-knife, on Thursday evening, was brought to the Coroner's office yesterday and arraigned before Coroner Ellinger. He was committed to the Tombs to await the result of the inquest. Francisco Vassetti, his room-mate, was also sent to the Tombs, as it is now charged that he aided Bello in his assault upon Cellandana, and stood in the hallway armed with a club to prevent any interference with Bello. Vincentio Carbaji, Antonio Dematta, and Catarina Muchi were sent to the House of Detention as witnesses. The knife with which Bello stabbed Cellandana, and which could not be found on Thursday night, was found yesterday in Bello's room. It is a sharp-pointed dirk, with an ordinary table-knife handle. When found, the blade was covered with blood. The remains of the murdered man were yesterday removed from his rooms to the Morgue, where Deputy Coroner MacWhinnie will make the autopsy to-day. Coroner Ellinger impaneled a jury yesterday, and will hold the inquest at the Harlem Police Station this afternoon.

PETER GOELET'S WILL.

DIVIDING AN ESTATE THAT MAY BE WORTH TWENTY MILLIONS.

The will of the late Peter Goelet was admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court yesterday, and disposes of an estate valued at from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000. This will disposes not only of the estate of the testator, but also of a large share of the estate of his brother, Robert Goelet, recently deceased, Peter being one of the principal legatees under Robert's will. The will admitted yesterday reads as follows:

I, Peter Goelet, of the City of New-York, do make, publish, and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner and form following, that is to say:

First—I direct all my just debts and funeral expenses to be paid by my Executors as soon as practicable after my death.

Second—I give, devise, and bequeath unto my brother Robert Goelet and my sisters Jean B. Goelet and Hannah G. Gerry, equally, share and share alike, all my lands and real estate whatsoever and wheresoever situate, as well that which I now have as that which I may hereafter acquire and die seized and possessed of or entitled to, either in whole or in part, together with all the appurtenances, rents, issues, and profits thereof, including all such rents, issues, and profits which may have accrued and shall be due and unpaid at the time of my decease; also, mortgages of or upon any real or leasehold estates the fee or reversion or remainder of which estates shall be in me at the time of my decease, either in whole or in part, at any time theretofore, together with the bonds accompanying such mortgages, and secured to be paid thereby, respectively belonging to me in whole or in part at the time of my decease; and also, all the interest which may have accrued thereon, and shall be due and unpaid at the time of my decease.

Third—I give and bequeath to my nephew, Elbridge T. Gerry, the sum of $500,000.

Fourth—I give and bequeath unto my brother, Robert Goelet, all the rest, residue, and remainder of my personal estate of every name, nature, and description, as well that which I now have as that which I may hereafter acquire and die possessed of or entitled to, and not hereinbefore bequeathed.

Fifth—In the event of the decease before me of either of the legatees or devisees above named, it is my will, intention, and desire that the share of my estate or legacy, devise, or bequest which the one so dying would have been entitled to if living at the time of my decease shall not lapse, but shall go to and belong to the heirs-at-law of the one so dying; and I do hereby give, devise, and bequeath the same to the heirs-at-law of the one so dying before me per stirpes and not per capita.

Sixth—I appoint my brother, Robert Goelet, and my nephews, Elbridge T. Gerry, Robert Goelet, Jr., and Ogden Goelet Executors of this my last will and testament, and hereby revoke, cancel, and annul every other and former will by me heretofore made.

The will was executed on May 29, 1876, and is written on three pages of legal-cap paper, fastened together with a piece of blue ribbon.

A PRISONER'S ESCAPE.

EDWARD LINDNER, THE FORGER, SHOWS A NEW-JERSEY TURNKEY A LITTLE TRICK.

Edward Lindner, who was confined in the Essex County Jail on a charge of forgery, escaped on Thursday evening. Lindner's counsel sued out a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that he had been improperly detained since last May, without evidence, and without any attempt being made by the State to bring him to trial, notwithstanding the fact that he had come from Boston voluntarily on the promise that he should have an immediate trial. The writ was issued by the Supreme Court, at Trenton, and was returnable in that city on Thursday. On the morning of that day Col. Johnson, the Warden of the Essex Jail, took Lindner to Trenton in compliance with the writ. But the court was not ready to hear the cause, and it was postponed until Thursday of next week. Col. Johnson, thereupon, set out for Newark with Lindner in custody, taking the 4:15 train. He and his prisoner sat about the middle of the smoking-car, and to guard against the possibility of an escape by the window, the Colonel occupied the inside of the seat. Lindner sat very quietly until the train had reached and left the Elizabeth depot, when he said to Col. Johnson that he felt very ill, and asked permission to go to the closet at the end of the car. His request was granted, Col. Johnson accompanying him to the rear end of the car, and seating himself at the car door, to prevent Lindner from reaching the platform if he should make a sudden dash for liberty. A moment later the train reached Elizabethport, where it stops for an instant, and then dashes away for a hurried race over the few miles of meadow lying between the Port and Newark. While making that run, Col. Johnson felt he was safe, for it would be almost certain death to leap from the train. As the train slowed up for East Ferry-Street Station, Col. Johnson opened the closet door to warn Lindner to be ready to leave the train. But Lindner was not there. The open window told the rest. Col. Johnson left the train, hurried to the jail, obtained the assistance of his son, and returned at once to Elizabeth. There he laid the facts before the Chief of Police, and a party was sent out to search the track, it being expected that Lindner was either dead or disabled, and that he would be recaptured or his body found in a short time. But the party walked on to Elizabethport, and some distance beyond without finding Lindner or his remains, or discovering any signs of a flying leap from the train. The party finally settled down to the conclusion that Lindner had escaped from the car at the moment the train stopped at Elizabethport, and, therefore, had a good start of the officers in pursuit. Col. Johnson gave up the search, and returned to Newark. Yesterday morning he returned to Elizabeth, and the ground was again gone over by daylight, but nothing came of it. At noon he returned to Newark, and laid the facts before Prosecutor Abeel, who at once telegraphed to Superintendent Walling, in New-York, asking that a general alarm be sent out, and also announcing that he would pay a reward of $100 for the capture of the fugitive. Lindner is a man of pleasing address and manners, and was plentifully supplied with money, so that he will have no difficulty in making his way through the country or out of it. How much money he had is not known, but since his escape it has transpired that on Monday he sent for an ex-detective, supposed to be possessed of considerable influence in Newark, and exhibited to him $220 in notes which he offered to give if his release could be effected. The ex-detective neither accepted nor rejected the offer, but said he would hold it under advisement, and laid it before the authorities. Lindner is alleged to have perpetrated forgeries in almost every city in the Union, but the only positive evidence against him comes from Washington, where he passed two forged checks last Winter.

SUING A LANDLORD.

A SINGULAR CASE UNDER THE CIVIL DAMAGES ACT.

A curious case under the Civil Damages act was called for trial yesterday in the City Court, Brooklyn, before Chief Judge Neilson. The suit is begun by Catharine Banta against Francis G. Quevedo, Secretary of the Prospect Park Commission. The complaint alleges that the defendant was the owner of a house in Flatbush, near the old Coney Island road, which was leased by him to a Mrs. Fulton, who used it as a bar-room and hotel. Plaintiff alleges that in spite of her persuasions and warnings Mrs. Fulton continued to give her husband, George Banta, liquor, and that he remained at the house for weeks at a time. On returning home he would treat her in a shameful manner, frequently committing violent assaults on her. Plaintiff further charges that her husband during his visits to the house of Mrs. Fulton spent $7,000 on lewd women who were kept there. Plaintiff asks for $10,000 damages, with costs. The answer of the defendant is to the effect that he leased the house to Mrs. Fulton without any knowledge that it was to be used for the sale of intoxicating liquors or immoral purposes. On application of defendant's counsel the case was laid over till the next term.

THE COLOR LINE IN NEW-JERSEY.

Edward Humphries, George Greyer, and Joseph H. Turner, Trustees of School District No. 26, Pilesgrove, N. J., who are charged with a violation of the Civil Rights law, had an examination before United States Commissioner Whitehead, in Newark, yesterday. In Pilesgrove there are three settlements—Woodstown, a white settlement, and Baileytown and Cedarville, colored settlements. At Woodstown there is a school for white children; at Cedarville, a school for the colored people, erected, it was testified yesterday, at the request of the colored population. William Van Hendricks, a mulatto, lives in Baileytown. He says that the Woodstown school is 1,356 yards from his house, and that the Cedarville school is 3,461 yards away. Because of the saving in the distance, he took his children to the Woodstown school and asked that they be admitted. The Trustees declined to allow them to attend, and hence their arrest. Mr. Turner, the Clerk of the district, testified yesterday that the Trustees had refused to allow Van Hendricks's children to attend because they had been told that if they did a number of other colored people would send their children there also, and there was not room for all.

A DEFAULTING COLLECTOR CONVICTED.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 5.—Joseph C. Letson, the defaulting Collector of Middlesex County, was found guilty on all the counts of the indictment against him this afternoon. The jury strongly recommended him to the mercy of the court. The limit of punishment for his offense is $5,000 fine or five years' imprisonment. While the jury, in his case was out, Prosecutor Cowenhoven moved the case against Hart Moore, who was Letson's predecessor in office, and is his father-in-law. There are two indictments against Moore, one for a default of $1,000 in the last year of his term, and the other for over $12,000 deficiency in previous years.

BUTTER MEN IN COUNCIL

DISCUSSING THE OLEOMARGARINE QUESTION.

HOW PURCHASERS ARE DECEIVED INTO BUYING THE REFINED FAT INSTEAD OF YELLOW ORANGE COUNTY BUTTER.

A mass-meeting of butter merchants, under the auspices of the "National Association for the Prevention of the Adulteration of Butter," was held yesterday at the American Exchange, Mr. Washington Winsor, of the firm of N. D. Hare & Co., presiding. The object of the meeting was to take action to suppress the fraudulent sale of oleomargarine, and to raise funds to prosecute all offenders who sell the same without branding in this and adjoining cities. There were present at the meeting a large number of the leading butter merchants of the City, or their representatives. Among those in attendance, in addition to the presiding officer, who are well known in the trade, were Messrs. Rufus L. Cole, John A. Willet, (President of the American Exchange;) John A. Smith, John S. Martin, D. E. Smith, A. Vanderbogert, James Kay, Joseph H. Grobt, Thomas Newman, (of the firm of Newman, Mackenzie & Co.;) Dr. Heath, (of the Farmer's Club;) J. H. Seymour, D. E. Manton, L. Dedd, Lloyd J. Seaman, John A. Smith, Mr. Delamater, (of the firm of F. A. Legget & Co.;) William H. Totten, William Duckworth, George W. Martin, (of the firm of Martin & Brothers;) Benjamin Miller, (of the firm of L. B. Miller & Co.,) a number of English shippers, and others. Mr. T. Mortimer Seaver, Secretary and counsel for the American Exchange, officiated as Secretary. Several packages which had contained oleomargarine which had been sold to retail dealers were exhibited for the inspection of those present. These packages were similar to those in which creamery butter is now offered for sale in this market. They were not branded in ink or with a burning iron in a way that would make the mark upon them legible, but were simply stamped with cold iron, and in a way that rendered the stamp illegible. It seemed that in the manufacture of one of the tubs all the staves except one had been smoothly shaved. This one was left with a rough surface, and on it the stamp had been made with the grain of the wood. None but an expert in the trade could discover it. The word "oleomargarine" was very faintly inscribed on the other packages. The law passed "for the protection of dairymen and to prevent deception in sales of butter" is evaded, by the wholesale dealer, in the indistinct branding of the packages, and, by the retail dealers, in the selling of the spurious article without labeling it as they are expressly required to do by the language of the statute. These facts were proved to the satisfaction of everybody at the meeting yesterday. At the opening Mr. John A. Willet moved that a committee of seven be appointed to solicit funds to prosecute all persons violating the law. On this motion a free discussion was invited by the Chairman, and there were a number of speakers. Mr. J. H. Seymour said that what was wanted by the butter trade was that oleomargarine should be sold for what it is, and not for butter, for which it was generally sold. Nobody who knew of what and how oleomargarine was manufactured would prefer it to butter. As it was sold at present it was injuring the dairy interests of the country, and he thought that it was very strange, to say the least, that the President of the International Dairy Fair Association, (Mr. F. B. Thurber,) should be one who is more largely interested in the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine than any other person in the community. This gentleman was one of its great distributors.

Dr. Heath (of the Farmers' Club) asked whether dairymen in the State were not supplied with oil from the factories to mix with their butter!

Mr. John S. Martin, in answer, said, emphatically, that this was false. It would be hard for anybody to prove that a barrel of the oil had ever been used by the dairymen of this State.

Mr. S. B. Douglas said that there was no reason why oil expressed from fat should not be used in the manufacture of oleomargarine. It was not illegal. The question for the meeting to consider was what should be done to enforce the law requiring oleomargarine to be sold for what it is. He believed that the provisions of the law were not sufficiently strong. The law required that the packages sold at wholesale and retail should be distinctly branded. This provision was undoubtedly ingeniously evaded by the wholesale and the retail dealers. The fact that half of the penalty imposed upon the dealers who sold oleomargarine illegally would go to the informer, should be clearly understood by the public, and then a host of amateur detectives would arise, and buyers would closely scrutinize the butter they bought. He had seen packages of oleomargarine branded on the top of the packages, "creamery butter," while the oleomargarine brand was so indistinct that none but experts in the trade could detect it. Any man who sold oleomargarine in this way should be drummed out of the trade. He was unworthy to associate with honest men. Mr. Rufus L. Cole urged that energetic action should be taken. The instituting of proceedings against, say a thousand persons, and the arrest of a great number, would have a great moral effect, and if the officers of the law failed to do their duty, this was all that the trade could do. Mr. J. H. Reall said he did not regard oleomargarine as a legitimate article of commerce. It was a great mistake of the butter merchants of the City to temporize with the matter. The article was unfit for food. He knew this to be a fact from his own experience. It was made in great part from the rotten fat of animals. The people who were engaged in the manufacture of oleomargarine, by the way in which they have sold it, have done a great deal of injury to the dairy interests of the country, and have injured the reputation of American dairymen in Europe. If the people who bought it knew of what it was composed, and also of the dirty places in which it was manufactured, they would not eat it. It was manufactured in some places where no gentleman present would stay 10 minutes because of the smells and nasty atmosphere which pervaded them. The motion of Mr. Willet calling for a committee of seven to solicit funds to prosecute offenders was unanimously carried. Mr. John A. Smith proposed that everybody present should sign a subscription paper for the funds required before leaving. Mr. Willet moved that the committee of seven be authorized to raise $5,000 for the object of the meeting, and the motion was carried. The meeting soon afterward adjourned. Mr. Willet headed the subscription list with $100, and other gentlemen contributed small sums. There are two large oleomargarine factories in this City.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT FAIR.

The new armory of the Seventh Regiment was crowded last night by the friends of the organization, who were anxious to testify their regard for the regiment by being present at the fair. Grafulla's Band discoursed the best of promenade music, and the great crowd of visitors marched around the hall to the notes of the musicians. The booths of the different companies of the regiment were presided over by elegantly-dressed ladies, and the fair, as an entertainment, was fully up to the standard which has been maintained since the opening. At the First Company's booth, Miss Thursby presided during the evening. It has been the policy of the management to change the ladies at the different booths every night. By this means every lady friend of the regiment has been enabled to do her share toward the success of the fair. The Old Guard were present in full force last evening. Col. Clark said it was impossible to say how much money had been realized by the fair. The different companies were jealous of their reputation, and had not yet turned in their accounts. Each company was waiting to hear from the others, and as neither one of the companies displayed any intention of disclosing the amount of its receipts, the probability was that, until the fair closed, no actual statistics of the money received would be attainable. The Colonel, however, estimated the net profits of the fair at $100,000. At the conclusion of the fair a ball is to be given for the benefit of the ladies who have given their services at the fair. To-night is the last opportunity to visit the fair, and the prizes will be awarded on that occasion.

CHURCH DEDICATION IN ASTORIA.

The Church of the Redeemer, Protestant Episcopal, of Astoria, the Rev. Edmund D. Cooper, Rector, was consecrated, with imposing ceremonies, on Thursday morning. The church has a remarkable history, and is a beautiful structure. The building is Gothic, of stone, with tower, chapel, and organ-chamber, stands on high ground, and can be seen in all its grandeur for miles on every side. The congregation was organized 13 years ago, when the Rev. Mr. Cooper was chosen Rector. Although the members were not wealthy, they were earnest, united, diligent, and well led. Since the organization of the church the large sum of $123,000 has been raised among the congregation for building and current expenses, $9,000 being contributed last year over all expenses; and of this large sum, every dollar was purely the result of voluntary contributions, not a penny being raised by what the Rector calls "a fair, or any of those other questionable devices so often resorted to to beguile good people of their money." The church was entirely free from debt of all kinds at the time of the dedication, and had money in the treasury. The Right Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, Bishop of Long Island, assisted by Bishop Seymour, of Springfield, Ill.; Bishop Scarborough, of New-Jersey, and Bishop Southgate, late of Constantinople, and a large number of clergy took part in the dedication ceremonies, which lasted from 11 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M. Bishop Seymour delivered the sermon, taking his text from Habakkuk, ii.: 20: "But the Lord is in His holy temple; let all the earth keep silence before Him." The services were attended by a great throng, and, after they were through, the visitors were served with a collation in the chapel.

STEALING FROM H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.

Detectives Handy and Fogarty, of the Fifth Precinct, took before Justice Morgan, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Isaac Meyer, aged 33, of No. 265 Henry-street, and James McElhinny, of No. 231 Fourteenth-street, South Brooklyn. They were charged with stealing a large amount of quelery from H. B. Claflin & Co. McElhinny, it appears, was employed last August as an errand boy, and two days after being engaged by the firm, he became acquainted with Meyer, who induced him to steal property to the amount of $12, which he [Meyer] bought from him for 20 cents. Thefts of this character were continued until the errand-boy, becoming conscience-stricken, declared that he did not want to be a thief. Meyer became enraged then, and by threatening to "put him in a hole" if he did not continue to steal, frightened the boy into more thefts. At length the firm began to miss goods, of which the detectives say some $2,000 worth had been taken. The Police were notified, and the boy and the receiver were arrested yesterday. The boy, McElhinny, became a witness against Meyer, and upon his confession, Meyer was held in default of $1,500 bail, for receiving stolen goods.

BURNED TO DEATH.

HOW A CHILD LOST ITS LIFE IN A TENEMENT-HOUSE.

Yesterday afternoon, Lizzie Wolf, aged 7 months, was burned to death on the top floor of the four-story tenement No. 227 Seventh-street, and it is asserted that her brother Emil, aged 7 years, set fire to the room in which they were while playing with matches. The Wolfs occupied the rear apartment on the top floor of the house. It consisted of a sitting-room and bedroom. In the family were Otto Wolf, his wife, and their three children, Emil, Lizzie, and Mathias, aged 4 years. The father is a shiftless fellow, who does odd jobs for saloon-keepers. The mother aids in supporting the family by charing. Yesterday morning she went to wash for a Mr. Weinstein, near her home. About 1 P. M. yesterday, Otto Wolf left the house, after locking his children in the apartment. Lizzie was in a cradle in the sitting-room, and Emil was playing. A quarter of an hour later Charles Kraft, Jr., a resident of the house, was in the yard. He heard an exclamation of terror, and saw Emil descending the fire-escape. Smoke was coming out of the windows of the apartment occupied by the Wolfs. Emil opened a window and got into the apartment of the Krafts. Charles went up stairs, and his father said that Emil had informed him that he had set the room on fire while playing with matches. The Krafts, father and son, ran up stairs, after giving an alarm, burst open the door of the apartment of the Wolfs, but were driven back by smoke and flame. On the arrival of the Fire Department the flames were promptly extinguished. Lizzie was found dead in her cradle. She was shockingly burned. Mathias, another child, was found nearly dead from asphyxia in the bed in which his father had placed him. A physician, who was summoned, resuscitated him, but last evening Deputy Coroner Goldschmidt, who went to the house to transact the usual formalities, found that he was suffering from congestion of the lungs, and ordered his removal to a hospital. The baby's body was sent to the Morgue. Emil disappeared after he had given the alarm to the Krafts, and it is supposed that he is afraid to go home. The fire destroyed the household goods of the Wolfs. They were worth about $75. The building was damaged $250.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT VETERANS.

The Veteran Corps of the Twenty-second Regiment held its annual meeting in the armory of the active regiment last evening, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, the President, in the chair. About 200 members were present, many of whom wore the pretty full-dress uniform of the association. The Treasurer reported the receipts to have been $543 21, and expenditures, $416 57; leaving a balance on hand of $126 64. Commissary Jardine, of the committee appointed to take appropriate action in reference to the death of Capt. John Waydell, a member of the corps, and formerly the commandant of Company A, reported that resolutions of condolence had been engrossed and sent to the family of Capt. Waydell. The following-named officers were elected for the ensuing year: Colonel—George W. Laird; Lieutenant-Colonel—Edward R. Kent; Major—W. H. Beckwith; Adjutant—George T. Patterson, Jr.; Paymaster—W. B. Ogden; Quartermaster—John Crawford; Chaplain—Joseph P. Jardine. Company officers—F: Captain—H. A. Cuppia; First Lieutenant—John W. Jenkins; Second Lieutenant—James G. McMurray; C: Captain—John Palmer; First Lieutenant—W. W. Evans; Second Lieutenant—O. Budenback; I: Captain—W. Van Antwerp; First Lieutenant—W. O. Menilo; Second Lieutenant—S. M. Anderson; H: Captain—J. H. Percival; First Lieutenant—W. O. Phelps; Second Lieutenant—J. Gelston; E: Captain—Robert Abbott; First Lieutenant—A. A. Smyth; Second Lieutenant—H. S. Brown; D: Captain—Isaac Smith; First Lieutenant—John W. Wilson; Second Lieutenant—Joseph H. Kissam; K: Captain—J. A. Richmond; First Lieutenant—V. G. Anderson; Second Lieutenant—B. F. Briggs; B: Captain—E. B. Collins; First Lieutenant—Schuyler Guard; Second Lieutenant—Thomas H. Cullen; G: Captain—Thomas Comisky; First Lieutenant—John Briggs; Second Lieutenant—Simon Schafer. After adjournment, a number of the Veterans, under the escort of Lieut.-Col. Kent, visited the Seventh Regiment Fair.

ONLY AN EXTRAVAGANZA.

The trouble which existed between Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan and their "Pinafore" orchestra was settled yesterday morning at a secret meeting, held by the Musical Union, at No. 10 Stanton-street. Mr. D'Oyly Carte went to the meeting but was not admitted to the deliberations. He was compelled to hold communication with the strikers through a committee, in the hallway. When the strikers found Mr. Carte firm in his refusal to accede to their demands, they informed him that the orchestra had unanimously reconsidered their determination and had resolved to drop their demand for $25 each, and complete their contract, for 12 weeks' service, at $17 50 a week each. The reason given to Mr. Carte for the sudden change of position was that "at the meeting the union had resolved that 'Pinafore' was not a comic opera, but an extravaganza. If it had been a comic opera, the orchestra would have been justified in demanding $25 a week; but, as it was only an extravaganza, they could, with propriety, play for $17 50."

TEMPERANCE PLEDGES FOR WOMEN.

The women members of the Business Men's Society for the Encouragement of Moderation in Drinking, are taking measures toward securing a total abolition of the custom of serving wines and other alcoholic drinks to visitors on New Year's Day. They have supplied themselves with two forms of pledges, one binding the signers to abstain from offering or exhibiting any intoxicating drinks to callers on New Year's Day, and to have the pledge conspicuously shown on the festive board on that day, and the other binding the signers absolutely to refuse to partake of any such drinks when in the company of gentlemen, at lunches, or at restaurants. These forms are being diligently circulated for signatures, and are meeting with such success as to warrant the inference that in many fashionable houses in this City and Brooklyn on New Year's Day the callers will see the pledges instead of the glasses.

GEN. GRANT AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

At a recent meeting of the Committee of Three Hundred of the World's Fair, the Rev. Dr. Newman was authorized to extend a formal invitation to Gen. U. S. Grant to preside at a public meeting in this City on or about Dec. 26. Dr. Newman has received a personal note from Gen. Grant, in which he expresses his acceptance of the invitation. The State Committee of Fifteen, of which Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr., is Chairman, will hold a meeting in this City in a few days to arrange a programme for the reception of the General immediately on his arrival, and will, in compliance with a request in Gen. Grant's letter of acceptance, co-operate with the Committee of Three Hundred in arranging the details of the public meeting. A meeting of the latter committee will be held on Monday evening at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel to appoint a date for the gathering. It is expected that the Academy of Music will be engaged for the occasion.

THOMAS BOLAND SENTENCED.

At the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning, Judge John R. Brady went upon the bench temporarily, and the case of Thomas Boland was called. Boland was convicted before Judge Brady two weeks ago of having, as an Inspector of Election, in 1878, signed a fraudulent return of votes cast for Alderman in the Eleventh Election District of the Eighth Assembly District. A motion was made yesterday by his counsel, Mr. Ambrose H. Purdy, for an arrest of judgment and a new trial on the ground that the indictment was defective. The motion was denied by Judge Brady, who then had Boland arraigned for sentence. The prisoner is an unmarried man, 29 years of age, and lived at No. 107 Hester-street. Judge Brady spoke briefly upon the necessity to guard against the possibility of even the slightest fraud at an election because the result of an election may be determined by even one vote. He then sentenced Boland to State Prison for two years.

PATERSON'S SILK INDUSTRY.

The express company carrying most of the silk between Paterson and New-York reports that the business has shown a steady increase every month for the last two years, showing the extraordinary prosperity of the silk industry in Paterson. During the whole of that time there has not been even a dull season. The business is no longer in the hands of a few large establishments, but there are innumerable small manufacturers who, in the aggregate, produce as much as the large concerns. It is estimated that more than 1,000 silk operatives have arrived in Paterson during this year from Macclesfield, Coventry, and other English towns, and that a general exodus from those places is contemplated early next year for the "Macclesfield of America." There have also been large additions to the population from French and Swiss silk-manufacturing centres.

THE SPECULATION IN FOOD.

The breadstuffs markets were unsettled yesterday. Winter wheat was active on speculative account, particularly No. 2 red. The export demand was light. Prices opened lower but subsequently advanced 1 to 1½ cents, closing steady at the improvement. Spring was heavy and closed weaker, especially on grades below choice No. 2. Options were offered at a decline of 1 to 2 cents. Corn advanced ¼ to ½ cent, but closed weak. In oats the business was light. They opened ½ a cent higher, but afterward lost the advance. For flour there was less inquiry. Provisions were decidedly lower, with more pressure to sell. They closed steadier, however. The decrease in the visible supply since last report amounts to 1,555,000 bushels of wheat and 1,150,000 bushels of corn.

TURKEYS AND GEESE FOR ENGLAND.

INGERSOLL, Ontario, Dec. 5.—Over 4,000 turkeys and 1,000 geese and ducks were shipped from here to-day for England.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Dec. 5.—A large number of geese and turkeys is being shipped from Shewiaske for England.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Mr. H. S. Beattie, of the United States District Court, has been appointed a Commissioner of the United States Court of Claims.

Six hundred and seventy-seven immigrants were landed at Castle Garden yesterday. The Belgenland, from Antwerp, brought 384, and the City of Brussels, from Liverpool, 293.

The banks are running so short of greenbacks that they are refusing to pay them for small checks over the counter. They are tendering gold coin, or the certification of the checks so as to pass them through the Clearing-house.

THE TIMES has received $5 from "Christian," Grand Hotel, Indianapolis, to be distributed as follows: Children's Aid Society, $2, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Howard Mission, and the Five Points Mission, $1 each.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union free course will be delivered this evening, in the great hall, at 8 o'clock, by Prof. William H. Goodyear, of this City, on "Modern Architecture," illustrated with views of buildings in New-York and elsewhere.

James Cuddy, aged 4 years, of No. 635 Second-avenue, while crossing Second-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, yesterday, was struck on the head by a piece of wood which fell from the elevated railroad structure, and received concussion of the brain.

The grand testimonial benefit to the brave fireman, Patrick J. Lynch, who nearly sacrificed his life at the Cannon-street fire, in attempting to save women and children, a few weeks ago, will be given next Wednesday afternoon, at Niblo's Garden. Ex-Judge Hilton sent the committee, yesterday, $100. Congressmen Cox and McCook have also sent donations.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gensler, who recently claimed Henry Hermann, the furniture dealer, of No. 180 Mott-street, as her husband, in the Essex Market Police Court, but failed to substantiate her statement, yesterday applied to the Commissioners of Emigration to have him rearrested on the ground that she had found a new witness. She was referred to the Police court authorities.

At a regular meeting of the Sixth Assembly District Republican Association, last evening, at No. 80 Clinton-street, at which Mr. John Simpson, President of the association, presided, a resolution was adopted indorsing the action of Mayor Cooper in the nomination of the Hon. Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., for Police Justice, and the action of the Board of Aldermen in the unanimous confirmation of the nomination.

At the meeting of the New-York Academy of Sciences, to be held at No. 12 West Thirty-first-street, on Monday evening, a paper is to be read on the subject: "Some New Azo-compounds—including Azobenzol-trinitro-oxybenzol, Azobenzol-trioxybenzol, Azobenzol-oxicarboxylbenzol, Azosulphoxylbenzol-phloroglucin, Diamidoazo-toluol, Diamidoazo-naphthaline-hydrochlorate, and Azobenzol-methylsulphoxylbenzol."

In all the Police stations a general order was read to the patrolmen yesterday, to the effect that every measure should be taken to prevent the employes or workmen employed in repairing the elevated railroads from throwing ashes, dirt, or shavings into the streets. The Police Captains instructed their men to make arrests whenever they saw the general order violated. The order came from Commissioner William F. MacLean.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange have ordered that the amendments to the grain rules adopted by the grain trade on Sept. 20, adapting them to the cental system, shall go into effect Dec. 31. This is to prevent quibbling, it having been originally agreed that the cental system should become operative this year. The amendments are to be posted immediately so as to further comply with the usual technicalities.

Mrs. Mary Milligan was committed for trial on a charge of arson, yesterday, in the Harlem Police Court. She arose early yesterday morning and built a fire, it is alleged, under the shanty of her sister, Mrs. Coffee, of No. 319 East Eighty-fifth-street, for the purpose of destroying it, because Mrs. Coffee, a week ago, had her son, Patrick Coffee, aged 21, sent to the Island for beating her and her crippled husband. The fire was discovered and put out before it had done much harm.

Tuesday, William McCullagh, a shoe-maker, took a car at Macy's, intending to catch at the Christopher-Street Ferry the boat for the 1:10 P. M. train to Orange, N. J., where he was stopping. He has not been seen since by his friends, who fear foul play. He had recently arrived from California to purchase leather and other materials, and when he started for the ferry he had $3,500 in his possession. McCullagh is 37 years old, had dark hair, and wore dark clothes and a Derby hat.

The case of Joseph Volkmar and Mary Volkmar, indicted for administering poison with intent to kill Charles E. Blair, was on the calendar of the General Sessions, yesterday, and in anticipation of a trial many spectators were in attendance. When called to the bar by Assistant District Attorney Bell, the prisoners, through their counsel, pleaded not guilty. After some discussion Judge Cowing set the trial down for next Monday. Blair and Mary Connelly, who were in court, were remanded to the House of Detention.

BROOKLYN.

The annual fair for the Industrial Home was opened in the Academy of Music on Thursday night, and will be closed this evening.

The apartments of Edwin Frishman, at No. 511 Fulton-street, were entered yesterday by a sneak-thief, and clothing valued at $100 was stolen.

Articles of incorporation of the Williamsburg City Lodge, No. 104, K. S. B., were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The object of the organization is benevolent.

Radical changes are proposed in the rules and instructions governing the public schools, with a view to the appointment of more competent teachers, and the relief of the children from overburdensome studies.

Solomon Skinner, a dentist, who was arrested on a charge of obtaining a gold watch, valued at $50, by false representations, was discharged yesterday by Justice Walsh, the complainant having failed to put in an appearance.

The second trial of the suit of Stephen D. Nolan against the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad began yesterday, before Judge Neilson and a jury, in the City Court. Plaintiff brings suit for $50,000 damages from the railroad company for the loss of his leg. The case is still on.

At the monthly meeting of Plymouth Church, last evening, Mr. Beecher moved the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the expediency of an application by Plymouth Church to become a member of the New-York and Brooklyn Congregational Association. The motion was passed without dissent, and Messrs. Shearman, Pratt, and Hayes were appointed the committee.

A frightful accident occurred yesterday morning at Prentice's hat factory, in Nostrand near Park avenue. The victim was Anthony McCafferty, aged 16 years, who resided with his parents at No. 27 Spencer-st. While at work at a machine, he was caught in the belting and carried to the main shaft, around which his body was whirled several times, striking a beam in its rapid revolutions. He was killed almost instantly.

The Police Commissioners propose to retire from the force, within a short time, all members who are disabled from any cause, or disqualified by reason of age from the active discharge of their duties. It is optional with the Commissioners to retire all policemen who are 60 years of age, and those who have served for 20 years or upward are entitled to half their present salary, under the provisions of the Police Pension act. Four Captains—Woglom, Crafts, Rhodes, and Smith—are among the disqualified who must retire to private life, either voluntarily or otherwise, before the end of the year.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Sing Sing Gas Company has made a reduction of 50 cents per 1,000 feet. The rate heretofore had been $4.

On Thursday night thieves broke the lock on the baggage-room at the New-Rochelle Railroad station and stole a number of express packages. The value of the articles cannot be estimated, as their contents are not known. The thieves left no clue.

NEW-JERSEY.

On the 12th of last November George F. Selby, a watchman in the employ of William Price, of Caldwell, disappeared, and took with him his employer's horse and carriage, valued at $150. Selby was arrested in Newark, and was held for examination.

A number of Paterson manufacturers have concluded arrangements with the Western Union Telegraph Company for the establishment of a telephone "Exchange" to connect Paterson with New-York by telephone, whereby the patrons of the instrument in each city may communicate with each other by its means.

Mayor Yates, of Newark, whose term of office expires on the 1st of January, last evening sent to the Common Council the name of F. W. Palmer, City Auditor, for reappointment for a term of three years, and ex-County Register Julius Stapff for Excise Commissioner, to succeed John Y. Foster. Both nominations were confirmed.

THE SEQUEL TO A FAILURE.

An Assignee's sale of the personal effects of Thomas Belknap, Jr., of the firm of Ketchum & Belknap, stock-brokers, who failed about a year ago, was held yesterday at No. 29 Nassau-street. The assets of the firm were disposed of by auction last Spring. Mr. Belknap was arrested on a charge of misappropriation of $30,000 intrusted to him by his aunt, but was released on placing all his personal effects in the hands of an Assignee for her benefit. Five one-thousand-dollar second mortgage bonds of the Oswego Midland Railroad, brought $3 25; one share of Clinton Hall Association stock, $30; 210 shares of Domestic Telegraph Company stock, $45; a pew in Calvary Church, $15, and some oil-paintings, watches, bronzes, jewelry, books, shaving-stand, marble bust of Daniel Webster, and writing-desk enough more to bring the total amount realized up to $525. Two hundred shares of Orinoco Exploring and Mining Company stock, a note of R. Pass, and some open accounts were accounted worthless by the bidders.

KNOX, "THE" HATTER, has imported expressly for HOLIDAY GIFTS a large line of English Derbys, English Silk Hats, Dent's Gloves, and Martin's celebrated Umbrellas, particularly worthy the attention of both ladies and gentlemen. In selecting your presents for the festive season you should not overlook KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway and Fifth-Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Brussels, from Liverpool.—J. T. Arundel, Mrs. R. J. D'Arcy and five children, Hugh W. Draper, John Francis, Edward Hobart, Albert Hobart, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hicox, John Hilton, J. E. Hughes, M. Hansor, Edward Hilton, R. Inman, Mr. Lees, Mrs. A. Paterson and two children, S. F. Stockham, F. F. Soyer, Mr. Soyer, H. Wilkinson, Mrs. Wilkinson, F. Wilkinson, H. J. Wardrope, Miss Ellen Johns, Miss Ellen Cocks.

In steam-ship Donau, from Bremen.—Wilhelm Martens, Herman Ravensburg, Carl Formes, Mrs. Carl Formes, Mrs. M. Winkler, Erhard Fischer, Mrs. Anna Sigle, the Rev. C. Wiegmann, A. Fitz, Miss Carolina Fitz, Julius Mehlinger, Mrs. Emma Mehlinger, Philip Gundlach, Leon Hirsch, Henry Baum, Mrs. Nanny Baum, Mrs. Adelheid Hillmann, Miss Eleonore Schmidt.

In steam-ship Belgenland, from Antwerp.—Miss Marie L. Schaekelfort, Marquis d'Angoese, Richard Lempke, Mrs. O. F. Barrett, Albert Magunnay, James H. Nurin, W. W. Hollingsworth, Carl Sasck, Fritz Honeg, B. D'Naumhausen, Jules Carom, Mrs. Lester, George Baist, Alphonse Noseda, Mrs. Noseda, V. T. Clire, Mrs. Clire, Petura Clire.

WESTERN UNION TIME-BALL.

Dec. 5.—The time ball on the Broadway tower of the Western Union Telegraph Company's building, which is dropped at New-York noon (12h. 0m. 0s.) by the standard time of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, was to-day dropped 13-100 of a second slow.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:10 | Sun sets......4:33 | Moon rises.11:12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 12:40 P. M. | Gov. Island. 1:29 P. M. | Hell Gate...3:21 P. M.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..............FRIDAY, DEC. 5.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Flamborough, (Br.,) Fraser, Hamilton, A. E. Outerbridge; Vesper, Hull, Wilmington, Abiel Abbott; Western Texas, Crowell, Jacksonville, Fernandina and Port Royal, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Devonia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Caronilla, (Br.,) Robinson, Savannah, John C. Seager; Celtic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool via Queenstown, R. T. Cortis; Richmond, Stevens, West Point, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Mamie Higgins, Wilcox, New-Haven, Rackets & Bros.; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, J. S. Krems.

Ship L. L. Sturges, Linnekin, London, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Barks Charles G. Rice, Montgomery, Anjiers for orders, Miller & Houghton; Hants County, (Br.,) Dunbar, Anjiers for orders, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Ocean, (Norw.,) Tharaldsen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, C. Tobias & Co.; Dolphin, (Rus.,) Alandar, Tarragona, Bockmann, Oerlein & Co.; Ilvero, (Ital.,) De Martino, Marseilles, James Henry; Innocenta, (Ital.,) Manno, Cork, Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.; Prosperita, (Ital.,) Scheaffino, Queenstown, Falmouth, or Plymouth for orders, Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.; Cardenas, Yates, Liberia and a market, Yates & Porterfield; Angantyr, (Swed.,) Sjojrern, Cork for orders, Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.; Hannah W. Ludley, Dudley, Melbourne, Mailler & Quinn; Alaska, Perry, Naples, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; St. Christopher, (Ger.,) Fransberg, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Edwin Reed, Breard, London, James W. Elwell & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Brussels, (Br.,) Watkins, Liverpool Nov. 25, via Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Donau, (Ger.,) Bussius, Bremen Nov. 23, and Southampton 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Belgenland, (Belg.,) Jackson, Antwerp Nov. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Peter Wright & Sons.

Steam-ship New-York City, (Br.,) Evans, Bristol Nov. 20, with mdse. to Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Steam-ship Etna, (Br.,) Webster, Jacmel Nov. 16, Aux Cayes 18th, Port au Prince 22d, and Kingston 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Gibbs, West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Gate City, Daggett, Savannah Dec. 2, with mdse. and passengers to George Yonge.

Steam-ship Schiedam, (Dutch,) Chevalier, Rotterdam Nov. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Castilla, (Sp.,) Mediara, Havana Nov. 31, in ballast and nine passengers to E. Ping.

Ship Bona Fides, (Norw.,) Nelsen, Bordeaux 28 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Ship Lina, (Ger.,) Ahrens, Rouen 32 ds., in ballast to Theodore Ruger.

Ship Chrysomene, of Liverpool, Greig, Dundee 35 ds., in ballast to Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Ship Canada, Trowbridge, Mazatlan July 25, with dye-wood to order—vessel to George Howes & Co.

Ship Pomona, of Glasgow, Isbister, Liverpool 24 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Henderson Bros.

Ship Lord Lyndhurst, of Liverpool, Roberts, Calcutta 111 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Barclay & Livingston.

Ship Doris, (Ger.,) Warenkon, Bremen 41 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Hermann Koop & Co.

Bark C. E. Robinson, (of St. Johns, N. B.,) Breen, Dublin 30 ds., in ballast to Scammell Bros.

Bark Gyda, (Norw.,) Gunderson, Marseilles 59 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Ramhild, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Santander 39 ds., with iron ore to order—vessel to master.

Bark Ezoria, (of St. Johns, N. B.,) Carter, Dublin Nov. 8, in ballast to Scammell Bros.

Bark Martin Luther, (Norw.,) Arnesen, London 46 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Mystery, (of Liverpool,) Dennis, Singapore 148 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to George F. Bulley.

Bark Kelso, (of North Shields,) Williams, Shields 35 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark G. P. Harbitz, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Rouen 32 ds., in ballast to Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, fresh, E.; cloudy; at City Island, strong, N. E.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Cydonia, for Naples; Azalea, for Copenhagen; Switzerland, for Antwerp; Fulica, for Havre; Malaga and Golden Horn, for London; Biagoon, for Newcastle; Rhinwidda, for Cardiff; City of Rio de Janeiro, for Rio Janeiro; Flamborough, for Bermuda; Western Texas, for Fernandina; Richmond, for West Point; ship Sachem, for Anjier; bark Fulham, for Oporto.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Sld. 4th inst., George H. Jenkins, for New-York; Shelburne, for Mobile; Earl Granville, Neptun, Capt. Kling; Charles H. Marshall, Pondicherry; 5th inst., George Davis, Thomas Keillor, Brimiga.

Arr. 4th inst., William Owen, at Plymouth; Verity, Erinna, M. Smith Peterson, Rhea, Marlborough, Martha.

The steam-ship Capri, (Br.,) Capt. Boyd, from New-Orleans Nov. 10, has arr. at Havre.

The Anchor Line steam-ship Utopia, Capt. McKitchie, from New-York Nov. 22, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Lena, (Br.,) Capt. Dunn, from New-York Nov. 18, has arr. at Bristol.

The steam-ship Shadwan, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, from Charleston Nov. 13, has arr. at Plymouth on her way to Reval.

The steam-ship James C. Stephenson, (Br.,) Capt. Campbell, from Baltimore Nov. 15, has arr. here.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5.—The steam-ship Athens, (Br.,) Capt. Corkey, from New-Orleans Nov. 9, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Chancellor, (Br.,) Capt. Valian, from New-Orleans Nov. 12, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Orator, (Br.,) Capt. Corbishley, from New-Orleans Nov. 13, has arr. here.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 5.—The Allan Line steam-ship Hibernian, Capt. Archer, from Baltimore Nov. 19, and St. Johns, N. F., 27th, has arrived here on her way to Liverpool.

The Guion Line steam-ship Montana, Capt. Gadd, from New-York Nov. 26, arr. here at 5 o'clock this morning, on her way to Liverpool.

The Inman Line steam-ship City of Berlin, Capt. Kennedy, from Liverpool, for New-York, sld. hence to-day.

ANTWERP, Dec. 5.—The Red Star Line steam-ship Rhynland, Capt. Randle, from New-York Nov. 22, has arr. here.

GLASGOW, Dec. 5.—The Allan Line steam-ship Manitoban, Capt. McDougall, sld. hence to-day for Boston.

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Absolutely pure. Made from Grape Cream Tartar. Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. The rich cooking flavors, *Royal Vanilla and Lemon*, surpass all others in aroma, taste, and strength.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New-York.

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All these imitations and counterfeits are worthless.

HOW TO TELL THE GENUINE PAD,

See that the proprietary (U. S. Revenue) stamp of the Company, printed in *green ink*, with "HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO." on it in *white letters*, is affixed on the outside of each package.

BUY NONE WITHOUT IT.

Holman Liver Pad Co.,

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FOR THE CHILDREN.

CRANDALL & CO., 569 THIRD-AVE., Manufacture a superior article of Baby and Doll Carriages; Hobby and Spring Horses, Propellers, Velocipedes, Wagons, and Sleighs.

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No remedy so readily and effectually arrests the irritation and discharges from Catarrhal Affections as POND'S EXTRACT.

COUGHS, COLDS in the HEAD, NASAL and THROAT DISCHARGES, INFLAMMATIONS and ACCUMULATIONS in the LUNGS, EYES, EARS, and THROAT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, &c., cannot be cured so easily by any other medicine. For sensitive and severe cases of CATARRH use our CATARRH CURE, (75c.) In all cases use our NASAL SYRINGE, (25c.) Will be sent in lots of $2 worth, on receipt of price. Note that POND'S EXTRACT is put up only in bottles with picture. Trade-mark on outside wrapper and words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in glass.

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See on news-stands on and after Dec. 6.

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Extract from business notice of *Thoughts and Events*: "*Thoughts and Events* will aim to get the best thought from the best pens, for which the largest compensation of first-class periodicals to first-class writers will be paid."

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THOUGHTS AND EVENTS.